The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The probabilities for to-day are rising, followed by falling barometer, south and east winds, stationary or higher temperature, cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

—They burned some more powder in Mexico yesterday.

—The President has signed a bill authorizing the sale of the Pawnee reservation.

—Trade dollars are not popular in San Francisco, and only pass current for ninety cents.

—A fire at Keysville, N. Y., yesterday destroyed eight stores; loss, $60,000; insurance, $30,000.

—Lake navigation is now open. There is yet some ice in the lakes, but it is weak, and vessels have no trouble from it.

—Mr. Plummer got off a little of his bile in the House yesterday in the shape of a fierce attack upon Rev. Mr. Gill, of Allegheny.

—Mr. A. T. Stewart was seventy-three; his annual rentals and profits amount to $1,000,000, and yet he got only his board and clothes.

—The whole subject of the Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific roads has been postponed for the present by the Senate Committee on Railroads.

—George Lautent, a murderer in St. Paul, whose case has been hung up in the Supreme Court for a year, has at last been sentenced to be hung.

—The Emperor of Brazil will visit Boston, and a grand imperial ball, with astonishing costumes "*a la Bresilienne*," is talked of among the ladies.

—The investigation in the case of Senator Spencer, of Georgia, cost Uncle Sam $17,130, over $10,000 of which went to witnesses for fees and mileage.

—Arrangements are in progress looking to an increase of the artillery in the German army, and a bill to that effect will be submitted at the next session of the Reichstag.

—The trial of Andreas Fuchs, for the murder of Wm. Simmons, was concluded yesterday in Brooklyn, and the jury found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree.

—Dan. McDonald was brought before the Court at St. Louis yesterday to receive his sentence, but owing to the unavoidable absence of his counsel, Judge Krum, sentence was not pronounced.

—At Minneapolis yesterday a Frenchman named Destille, while at work breaking up the ice in the Mississippi, was blown to atoms by the premature explosion of dynamite. Only small pieces of the man could be found.

—Mrs. Morgan, sister of the famous General John Morgan, of Tennessee, committed suicide in New York on Sunday by taking laudanum. The cause is attributed to excessive grief over the loss of her daughter some time ago.

—Our correspondent at Harrisburg think ks the House will throw up the sponge, and adjourn on May 4, because the members are brain-weary of the legislative work, and long to return for recuperation to the bosom of their families.

—The wrangle in the Ohio Legislature over the question of adjournment bids fair to come to a peaceable settlement. The Senate yesterday passed a resolution to adjourn to next Wednesday until next January. The House will likely concur.

—The Vatican has received a note from Cardinal Semeoni, the Nuncio at Madrid, saying that Spain proposes to enforce the concordat of 1851, if the Vatican will promise not to oppose the clause of the Constitution relative to liberty of public worships.

—Jno. F. Barrett, *Jr.*, was arrested at New Orleans yesterday upon the affidavit of V. A. Regan, charged with attempting to bribe Lieut. Gov. Antoine. Barrett was bailed. The bribe is said to be $20,000, and in connection with the impeachment of Gov. Kellogg.

—It is alleged that the U. S. District Court sentenced John A. Joyce for six months longer time than the law calls for, and therefore the sentence is void. The question it is said will soon be tested in an attempt to take him out of the penitentiary on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

—The French Senate yesterday adopted a motion introduced by the Committee on Amnesty that the discussion of the Amnesty question in the Senate until a decision has been reached on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate then adjourned over for the holidays until May 10.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of to-day will contain an interview with Geo. P. Bowler, who, in substance, says that little transaction of Pendleton's in reference to the railroad claims was all right, and was perfectly satisfactory to him (Bowler) and all concerned. So every thing is lovely and the goose is altitudinum.

—District Attorney Dyer stated in St. Louis yesterday that if the new point raised in the McKee case is sustained by Judge Dillon he will go before the District Court and call for the appearance of Gen. Babcock to answer to the original indictment against him, and if he does not answer he (Dyer) will ask for the forfeiture of his bond and that a *capias* be issued for his arrest.

—Isaac A. Crane, representing the Metropolitan Bank of New York, died suddenly of a bronchial affection at the Peabody Hotel, in Memphis, last night. Deceased was formerly of the well known firm of Watts, Crane & Co., of New Orleans and New York, but for the past few years has been engaged in winding up the affairs of the Merchants' National Bank. He leaves a wife and daughter.

—The following are the latest observations of the season:

The wheezy south wind blows its nose.
And wakes the violets from their sleep;
The gnarled maple trees work their toes,
And sip the sap begins to creep;
Men feel the change, and women, too;
Dogs feel it; also, Thomas cats;
Cheeks now put on roseate hue,
And heads are stuck in (or against) new spring hats.

—The transfers of registered bonds at Washington have been unusually small during the past few weeks. It is inferred from this that the business of the country is rapidly recovering from the depression of the past few years. At the height of the crisis in these sales were very large, and bonds which had been held for ten years passed into other hands, their holders being compelled to part with them to carry on their business operations or to meet the deficiences of profits.

—There was great rejoicing in Topeka, Kansas, yesterday, upon the receipt of a dispatch from Washington announcing the decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the Osage settlers. United States Attorney Peck received dispatches from Senator Ingalls, Jerry Black and Judge Lawrence, announcing the result and congratulating him. Gov. Osborn, for years President of the Settlers' League, was the recipient of congratulations from all sides. Judge Black's telegram concluded as follows: "Shannon hoorah, glorified, justice vindicated, truth triumphant, settlers protected; the Lord God Omnipitent reigns."

—The friends of Gen. Schenck think he ought to be vindicated. They are anxious that he should return to London after the investigation here is disposed of, and there vindicate himself in person against the defamers of his official and private character. The General is not averse to such a course, and it is said by his friends that he admits that it would go far to correct the false impressions which have been formed with respect to himself and his connection with the enterprise. The lack of means, however, would deter him from carrying out such a plan. It may be thought best by all the parties interested to adopt this course, and to render him pecuniary assistance.

—The members of the Legislature evidently have'nt got over the first of April yet, for jokes among them are still thick as the fading leaves of autumn. And what is peculiar, they all seem to have found the Boom bill a well-spring of infinite jest. Nearly every member appears to have had his share of the fun out of it, and the jokes, as a rule, run into what the printers' devil would call "figure-work." Two hundred, and even thousand dollar jests were flashed from member to member, and the enjoyment seems to have been huge; but what must have been the delight of those who cornered legislative jokes by the dozen and took in the official jesters by platoons to give hearty guffaws at the nominal rate of five hundred dollars each? Some crotchety outsiders may do the Legislature the injustice to say that this epidemic of jokes is transparently thin, but if they will but consider that pretty much the whole history of the present Legislature is but one prodigious farce, it may be understood how the first of April has transformed the concern into a combination of high and low-priced jesters. True, there are several millions in the State who don't particularly enjoy the fun, but what of that? Go on with the frolic.—*Phila. Times.*

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1876.

Reduction in Freight Business to Europe.

The low rates for freight to Europe and the difficulty of obtaining paying freights from this port have combined to cause two of the ocean lines, the Inman and White Star, to change the time of leaving New York, and after May 6th to run alternately, except every fifth week, at which time only each line will dispatch a steamship for Europe. It is understood that the National and Williams & Guion's line intend to make similar reductions in the sailings of their vessels.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Recent Reform School Investigation.

Insinuations in a Pittsburgh Paper Denied by Mr. Plummer.

Avery's Library Not in Possession of the Committee.

A Hot Place Predicted as the Hereafter of the Author of the Article.

THE BOOM BILL SCANDAL.

A Philadelphia Member Wants the Investigation Made in Public.

The Committee Refuse and He Declines to be Sworn.

ABOUT THIRTY MEMBERS EXAMINED YESTERDAY.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1876.

HOUSE.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock.

Railway Discriminations.

Mr. LONG offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and they are hereby requested to support the bill introduced by Representative Hopkins prohibiting improper discriminations in rates of freight on railroads.

Order of Business.

Mr. LUSK offered the following, which was agreed to: That hereafter the House on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons consider revenue and appropriation bills, on Friday's consider local bills in numerical order, and no bill to be considered unless called up by a member, all speeches limited to five minutes.

Orthography in Public Documents.

A concurrent resolution was reported from the Educational Committee to authorize the Governor to appoint a commission of five competent persons, who shall examine as to the propriety of adopting an amended orthography in public documents hereafter to be printed, and how far such amended orthography may with propriety be adopted, and report thereon to the next session of the General Assembly, provided, however, that such commission shall receive no compensation for its services.

The balance of the afternoon was taken up by the consideration of bills on first reading.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met in evening session at 7½, and resumed consideration of bills on first reading, which consists in reading the bill without allowing any debate or amendments thereon.

Local Option.

Mr. TONER reported affirmatively from a committee an act to repeal the local option law in West Newton, Westmoreland county.

The Reform School.

Mr. PLUMMER rose to a question of privilege, and had read an article from the Pittsburgh *Sunday Leader*, reflecting severely upon the committee which investigated the Morganza Reform School. He denied the insinuation that members of the committee had secured the library of Avery, and that they had proposed to accept money. He charged the attack in the *Sunday Leader* to Rev. Gill, and accused him of an attempt to secure from the committee a recommendation that he be paid for his services in the late investigation. He charged Gill with improper motives, with malice and venom, pursuing his victims into their graves, while he pretended to serve and worship his Saviour. He predicted a very warm place hereafter as the portion of the reverend sainted hypocrite.

The House then adjourned.

The Boom Investigation.

Mr. Gentner, of Philadelphia, voluntarily went before the Boom Investigating Committee this morning, and before being sworn asked to make a statement, to wit: That the committee would allow reporters of the press present when he would testify, or that they would make his statement public, the same as the statement of the party testifying who had brought his name in this connection through press conversations, which request was peremptorily refused by the committee, when, on that account, he declined to be sworn or make any statement. He claimed the absolute right as an American citizen under the law, guaranteed by the Constitution, to confront his accuser, and as his accuser's statement had gone forth, he only asked justice to be done him and to his statement, also to go before the public immediately. He distinctly stated to the committee that he was ready, and entirely willing, to testify whenever the committee would agree to treat him fairly in giving his sworn statement immediately to the public press.

It is but simple justice to Gentner to say that every member of the House believes him entirely innocent of the charge which was made against him, and as the charges were given by the committee to the public he should have been allowed to have his statement immediately laid before the public through the press.

The committee examined about thirty members to-day, but as they sit with closed doors it is impossible to get any authenticated information, nothing but rumors and wild speculations passing current.

Alex. K. McClure will appear before the committee to-morrow and tell all he knows about his friend Herdic's "Big Boom Bonanza."

Final Adjournment.

Your correspondent predicts that the House will finally adjourn on Thursday, May 4th. As it is getting late in the season members are growing restive and impatient, wishing to return to their homes and business, consequently will force an early adjournment. K.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Silver Bill Passed by the Senate.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1876.

SENATE.

In the Senate, during the morning hour, a large number of bills and petitions were presented and referred.

The Silver Bill.

The House bill to provide for the deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department and for the issue of silver coin of the United States in place of fractional currency was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN explained the provisions of the bill and amendments proposed by the Senate Finance Committee at length.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the Chair laid before the Senate unfinished business, being the bill fixing the rate of postage on third-class mail matter. It was laid aside informally, and Mr. SHERMAN continued his speech. In his opinion there were but two things more needed to make this a perfect financial measure, and they were to authorize any holder of greenbacks to convert them into 4 per cent. 40 year gold bonds, and to exchange our six per cent. bonds for 4 per cent ones. Then specie payment would come without a ripple in the current. Another thing he believed in was an international convention for a unit of money and accounts, both of gold and silver.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Morton, Morrill, (Vt.) and Bogy.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was very important that the first and second sections of the bill be passed immediately, as the country was getting "scarie" of the change. He suggested that those two sections be passed, leaving out the third and fourth sections, with the understanding that the Committee on Finance would consider the subject embraced in them, and report it as an independent measure.

Mr. SHERMAN then, by unanimous consent, withdrew the third and fourth sections of the bill, the first one comprising the third section of the bill as it passed the House, which had been amended by the Senate Committee on Finance.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) moved an amendment to the first section, appropriating $48,000 to provide for the engraving and printing of National bank notes to be disbursed under the Secretary of the Treasury. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, urging the appropriation.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted an amendment as follows: "And fractional currency redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by the existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed under the act relating to the sinking fund." Agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That there be and hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $163,000 to provide for engraving, printing and other expenses of making and issuing United States notes, and a further sum of $45,000 to provide for engraving and printing National bank notes to be disbursed under the Secretary of the Treasury.

SECTION 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue silver coins of the United States of the denomination of 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents of standard value in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, whether the same be now in the Treasury awaiting redemption or whenever it may be presented for redemption, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, under regulations of the Treasury Department, provide for such redemption and issue by the substitution at the regular sub-treasuries and public depositories of the United States until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed, and fractional currency redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by the existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed under the acts relating to the sinking fund.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Under the call of States a large number of bills were introduced and referred.

Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. HEREFORD, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, introduced a bill making an appropriation for the construction, repair, preservation and completion of the different public works on rivers and harbors. The total amount appropriated is $5,872,850.

The yeas and nays were ordered on a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and the bill was passed—yeas 171, nays 50.

The Army.

Mr. SHELVE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any additional legislation is necessary to define the relations of the army to Congress, and to secure to the army the right of petition, which belongs to every citizen. Adopted.

The Imprisoned Fenian.

Mr. CANNON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the cause of the imprisonment of E. O. Meaghe Condon. Adopted.

Hawaiian Treaty.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, in the chair) on the bill to carry the Hawaiian treaty into operation, and was addressed by Mr. BANKS in advocacy of the measure.

The evening session having been dispensed with, at the conclusion of his speech the House adjourned.

A. T. STEWART.

Death of the Great New York Merchant.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A. T. Stewart, who has been suffering for the past week from inflammation of the bowels, died this afternoon.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The First Ballot at Cincinnati—State Delegations Claimed by the Candidates — Their Strength — Speculations About the Drift of Votes.

A correspondent, writing from Washington to the New York *Tribune*, says: Not half the States have chosen delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and yet people are already ciphering out the probable result of the first ballot. Every State is claimed by some candidate, and not a few are down upon the states of two or three. In the cases of States where no conventions have been held, the attitude of the leading journals, the views of members of Congress, and the letters received from prominent politicians furnish the indications of the drift of things that are relied upon in making estimates for want of more accurate data. In one sense these efforts to forecast a result that may depend upon contingencies which cannot possibly be taken into the account at this time are idle speculations, and might well be cast aside, but in another they have some value. When taken collectively, compared, and the manifest errors arising from partisanship corrected, there remains a sum of the best attainable information as to the present situation. It may all be valueless a fortnight hence, and it may accurately foreshadow the issue of the contest. Asking the reader to accept the statements for only what they are worth as speculations, I will give first, the strength of the rival candidates on the first ballot, as claimed by their friends, and then an estimate of what vote the facts so far as known make it probable that they will get.

Mr. Blaine's partisans claim as certain the full vote of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, California, Nevada, Oregon, and all the Territories—altogether 246 votes. They also expect to get Rhode Island, South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, and Illinois, making 84 votes more. If they should realize the full measure of their anticipations their candidate, Mr. Blaine, would start off with 334 votes, and would lack only 31 of enough to nominate him.

Senator Morton's supporters claim Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and the whole South, except Kentucky and Maryland. According to this estimate of his strength, which is of course considerably exaggerated, he will have 266 votes. The Morton men do not differentiate their States to certain and doubtful, perhaps because they are all doubtful except Indiana.

Mr. Bristow has no organization working for him here, and there is absolutely nobody to be found who assumes to conduct the canvass in his behalf and is ready to furnish figures as to his probable vote. The Bristow movement is running itself among the people, apparently without much help from the politicians. It is therefore impossible to state the number of delegates claimed for him, because there is no one to make claims.

Senator Colkling appears to count on the complimentary vote of the entire New York delegation on the first ballot, though how his friends can make it up with the Curtis faction is more than I can say. New Jersey is also claimed for him, and efforts are being made to rally a few votes in the West and South on the strength of his White House influence, but with poor prospects of success. Gov. Hays will of course have the full vote of Ohio, and Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania. Mr. E. B. Washburne is still a possible candidate, although the Illinois men say that in asking for the nomination for Governor he agreed to abandon all aspirations for the Presidency. His friends it seems insisted upon knowing the direction in which he intended they should carry him before taking him upon their shoulders. Shifting out exaggerated and improbable claims of strength from the above estimates, we may make up the following statement of what from present indications promises to be the result of the first ballot at Cincinnati:

For Mr. Blaine—Maine, New Hampshire, part of Massachusetts (say 18 votes out of 26), Rhode Island, 10 votes from New York, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, California, Oregon, Nevada, and the nine Territories—in all 256 votes.

For Mr. Morton—Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Georgia, Florida, and the District of Columbia—total, 188 votes.

For Gov. Hartranft—Pennsylvania's 58 votes.

For Gov. Hayes—Ohio's 44 votes.

For Mr. Conkling—About 50 votes from New York and possibly the 18 votes of New Jersey.

For Bristow—Vermont, Connecticut, part of Massachusetts, a few votes from New York, South Carolina, if the Chamberlain party controls the Convention, and the Kentucky delegation—less than 75 votes in all. This is a very small showing, but it must be borne in mind that the above estimates in the case of the other candidates rest on the strength of the probable success of the organized efforts being made in their behalf, while Mr. Bristow's candidacy depends entirely on the breaking down of these organizations by the force of public opinion. He is not around trying to bag delegates like Mr. Blaine or Mr. Morton, and if he succeeds it will be because the snares of those experienced fowlers will be swept away by the rising gale of the popular will. Mr. Bristow will therefore prove either a very weak candidate or an irresistible one. It seems certain that he has broken in upon Mr. Blaine's forces in New England, and if he can do the same thing in Illinois and the Northwest, and can get two-thirds of the Ohio delegation on the second ballot, the tide might set in his favor too powerfully to be turned. It must be admitted, however, that the prospects, as viewed from a Washington level, strongly favor Mr. Blaine.

SECOND EDITION

WAR WITH MEXICO.

Fighting on the Rio Grande.

U. S. Troops Fired on by Mexicans.

The Town of New Laredo Shelled.

A Hot Fight in Progress at Last Accounts.

FIVE AMERICANS WOUNDED BY THE ENEMY'S FIRE.

The Arrest of a U. S. Citizen the Cause of the Trouble.

GALVESTON, April 10.—A special to the Galveston *News* says:

LAREDO, Texas, April 10.—There is great excitement here, caused by the arrest of Mr. Diamond, an American citizen, in New Laredo, Mexico, by Pueblo Quintano, commander of the Federal forces of Mexico. Quintano demanded money from Mr. Diamond, who refused, when he was imprisoned, with the assurance that if the money was not forthcoming he would be shot. Diamond sent for the Commercial Agent, who protested against such outrage, but without effect, when he crossed to this side and reported the facts to Major Merriam, commanding this post. Major Merriam, with the United States Commercial Agent, recrossed to New Laredo, and interviewed Quintano, who stated that if Diamond's store was broken into and robbed he would not be responsible. Merriam asked if he stated that officially, or as a threat. Quintano replied that he did not want to talk about it. Merriam told Quintano that he would have his command in readiness to protect American citizens. Quintano said: "Do as you damr please." But Diamond was released.

The revolutionary party made a move on New Laredo and attacked Quintano at daybreak this morning, and after fighting for two hours were repulsed. They renewed the attack, and we never can hear the continued roll of musketry and see dead soldiers lying in the streets from this side of the river. Stray bullets coming to this side have wounded three American citizens, one man and two women. The fighting is still going on. The wounded are crossing to this side.

While writing another American is wounded here. Major Merriam, commanding officer at this point, is trailing a gun preparatory to shell New Laredo.

A Brownsville special to the Galveston *News* says the taking of Matamoras a week ago by the Diaz party, thereby placing them in possession of the whole Mexican border, leaving few or no Federal troops nearer than Monterey, causes a dearth of revolutionary news. Diaz mantains the strictest order in the city. Last night he shot three soldiers for insubordination. He has made appointments to all municipal offices. He seems to be well backed financially from outside sources. He is strengthening his position and accumulating arms, ammunition and stores. It is probable he will soon organize a force and make a move in the direction of Monterey. Fuero is said to be there with only about seven hundred men.

A letter from the revolutionist Trevino says he met and routed Ardiner at Anaquita with six hundred men, two hundred of whom turned over to Trevino.

A report current that Cortina has been shot lacks confirmation.

Hostilities Commenced.

LAREDO, TEXAS, April 10.—A special to the Galveston *News* says at the request of a Special Deputy United States Marshal, Major Merriam planted a twelve pounder on the bank of the river this morning. At half one o'clock this afternoon the Mexicans opened a hot fire from New Laredo on our guard at the ferry, and they were compelled to withdraw. The fire was then concentrated upon the gunners, whereupon Col. Saxton threw two shells into New Laredo, Mexico, from his twelve pounder, which silenced the Mexican fire on our soldiers and American citizens. Two men and three women of this city were wounded badly.

Later.

LAREDO, Texas, April 10.—The Mexican federal troops opened fire on the United States Government troops at seven o'clock to-night. The United States troops are returning the fire with twelve pound howitzers, shelling New Laredo, Mexico. A hot fight is going on.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ex-Judge McKean Examined in the Emma Mine Scandal.

GENERAL BABCOCK BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1876.

Gen. Schenck and the Emma Mine.

Gen. Schenck desires the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to subpœna fifteen witnesses to testify in support of his statement. The committee agreed to summon all the witnesses Gen. Schenck desires.

Ex-Judge McKean, of Utah, was examined, and testified that in 1870 Lyon brought a suit in his Court applying for an injunction restraining the Emma Mine Company from selling the mine. Witness pronounced as utterly false Lyon's statement that he endeavored to get McKean removed because the latter tried a suit in which he was personally interested. He never had an interest, directly or indirectly, in the Emma Mine. He refused the injunction asked by Lyon, and never gave a decision in favor of Park. McKean stated that Hollister, Revenue Collector for Utah, informed him that Lyon had intimated that there was an interest of one-twelfth, valued at $100,000, which would be at the disposal of the Judge if he would grant the injunction. Both himself and Hollister regarded this with great indignation, but paid no other attention to it.

McKean testified that he would not believe Lyon under oath. Witness had no knowledge of any attempts being made by Park or Stewart or their associates to influence him or any other of the judiciary.

Warren Hussey, a lawyer of Salt Lake City, was then examined. He purchased a fourth interest in the Emma mine for $50,000 in the year 1870. In the spring of 1871 he and the firm of Walker Brothers sold a one-half interest in the mine to Park for $325,000. Witness would not believe Lyon under oath.

War Department Investigation.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department met to-day. Buford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, testified that he first met Bell in the fall of 1874, when he was an applicant for the position of Chief of the Secret Service in the Treasury Department. He did not appoint Bell because of information he had that shook his confidence in him. Bell was never in the employ of the Treasury Department in the Secret Service Division. He was employed in the Revenue Bureau to get the Hoge papers. Hoge was not prosecuted, because he left the country.

L. H. Gregory, a former post trader at Fort Richardson, Texas, testified that Gen. Rice got a third of his profits. He had paid to Rice $20,000 as profits, although Rice never invested a dollar in the business. He paid one hundred dollars in the last Presidential campaign to the Republican National Committee.

Joseph Loeb, post trader at Fort Concho, Texas, testified that he had paid $2,000 to Gen. Rice for getting him that post.

The Safe Burglary Case.

General Babcock appeared before the Judiciary Committee to-day and produced a letter of Col. Whiteley, the substance of which he tried to give on Saturday. In it Whiteley complains of the treatment he has received, saying he has not been paid, and asking Babcock to use his influence to obtain money for him. The reply of Babcock, published in Saturday's testimony, is an answer to the above letter. There are no dates to these, but were probably written in November, 1874.

Ex-Solicitor Banfield confirms Babcock's testimony that at the request of the latter he sent for Whiteley to come and see the General, but knows nothing of the business between them.

Ex-Attorney General Williams repeated to-day that he had no order from the President or a suggestion from Babcock to dismiss the safe burglary cases, and that "nolles" were entered after a full consultation with the Government's special counsel.

Public Printing.

The Committee on Printing further examined Mr. Clapp to-day. The committee do not regard his explanations on various subjects before them as satisfactory. Members of the committee assert that responsible parties, whose names are made public have proposed to give ample bonds for doing all the public printing at $400,000 per annum less than it is now done. They also state that the reports of Mr. Clapp do not show a correct account of the expenses of printing the *Congressional Record*, and that it is much greater than he represents it to be.

Supreme Court Decision.

The Supreme Court to-day decided in the case of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad that the patents issued to the company for Osage ceded lands in Kansas must be canceled. The case of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company vs. the United States was decided by the above decision.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Geneva Award.

LONDON, April 10.—In the House of Commons Bourke, replying to a question of Elliot about the unexpended balance of the Geneva award, said the arbitration commission would sit at Washington until July next, when the question of surplus will be decided. The English Government had made no representations, and had no intention of taking any action in the matter.

The Breadstuffs Market.

LONDON, April 10.—The Mark Lane *Express* says it is stated that a full crop of wheat appears to be about five-sevenths of that of 1875, and the quantity of wheat sold in the country for sowing has been considerably less than usual. The trade has been of a very limited character the past week, and the temporary advance in the price of wheat has been lost. Millers and speculators alike are awaiting the future course of business. This return of dullness is not surprising, considering the heavy stocks reported at Liverpool and other large ports, figures showing that although stocks in London have declined almost a third since the end of the year, yet elsewhere, and especially at Liverpool, the supplies have equaled the consumption, and there has been no diminution of stocks. Still there appears to be sufficient firmness in wheat at present prices to prevent a very marked decline, and any great change either way seems improbable.

TURKEY.

A Battle with Bosnians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—The Governor of Bosnia telegraphs that the troops defeated 1,500 insurgents near Maden last Saturday, killing sixty. The Turks lost five killed.

The Situation in Servia.

LONDON, April 11.—The *Renki Mir* asserts that Prince Wredin, Austrian representative at Belgrade, a few days ago threatened that Austrian and Turkish troops would occupy Servia if she declared war against Turkey. Prince Milan asked Wrede to repeat the threat in writing. Wrede immediately replied. Prince Milan laid the written communication before the Ministers and Parliamentary Committee of eighteen members, who unanimously advised him to pay no attention to it.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* reports that a mob made a warlike demonstration in Belgrade on Sunday, and insulted two employes of the Austrian Consulate. The police did not interfere. Austria has ordered her representative to demand satisfaction.

Prince Milan, in an address at a popular festival on Sunday, said: "If the Turks attack us, we have sufficient force to repel them."

Rejoicing at Osage Mission.

FORT SCOTT, Kas., April 10.—A special from the Osage Mission says the people there are wild with excitement over the news of the decision of the United States Supreme Court of the Osage ceded land case in favor of the settlers. This decision secures the homes of 3,000 families. Three hundred guns have been fired, bells are ringing, bonfires burning, and flags flying, and speeches were made to-night by Hon. A. L. Simmons and other champions of the settlers' cause. Mayor Stoddart has issued a proclamation appointing Saturday of this week as a day of general rejoicing over the decision. It is expected that 10,000 people will be present.

Officers of the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad.

LAWRENCE, April 10.—The election of officers and directors of the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad was held here with the following result: President, Judge J. F. Usher; Vice President, C. Leonard; Secretary, A. V. Nye; Treasurer, John C. Rankin; Directors, all the above, and Washington Hadley, H. W. Chester, Joel W. Graver, John W. Devereaux, J. L. Marshall, G. H. Rea and Judge Blood.

BREVITIES.

Pargraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Fire alarm box 28 was put up in the Penitentiary yesterday, and is now in working order.

····The woods near Braddock's Fields were on fire yesterday, but no damage was done to property.

····Rev. Hershberger, of the Eighteenth street Evangelical Latheran church, South Side, on Sunday confirmed sixty-three persons.

····There were twenty-six deaths in Allegheny city last week. Fourteen were male and twelve female. All were white except three.

····The new rules of Councils provide that if any member shall be absent without leave for two consecutive meetings his seat can be declared vacant.

····The Coroner's inquest in the case of Wm. Flocker, who was killed about a week ago on the Ft. Wayne railroad, yesterday returned a verdict of accidental death.

····About two weeks ago an expressman left a trunk at No. 49 Monterey street, Allegheny, which belongs to no one there, and the owner is requested to call for it.

····Alderman Milliken has held F. G. & G. G. Palmer in bonds on charges of selling burning fluid for illuminating purposes, the fire test of which was below 110° Farenheit.

····Wm. Wyant, Charles Caldebaugh, Henry Myers, Archie McCallister and Frederick Smith, of McKeesport, passed through the city yesterday on their way to the Black Hills.

····Hucksters are now required to take their baskets to Sealer of Weights and Measures Tyson to be branded. A great many of them have been found from two to seven pounds short.

····H. M. Dunlap, W. H. Lockhart, John K. Brown, Arthur Hobson and Geo. Day, Commissioners appointed by the Court upon the petitions for the division of the Third and Seventh wards, Allegheny, yesterday entered upon the discharge of their duties.

····Last night Joseph Fleun and Frank Kennedy were arrested on suspicion of attempting to burglariously enter the liquor store No. 648 Penn avenue. Early in the evening burglars forced a sash open, but were frightened away before consummating a robbery.

····Yesterday morning a peddler named S. Pollock filed an information with the Mayor, charging one Wm. Conlin with the larceny of a number of spectacles, which Pollock says Conlin snatched from his hand in the outhouse of Chadwick's saloon, on Wood street.

····The specimens prepared by the scholars in the Seventh and Eighth wards for exhibition at the Centennial will be exposed this morning at the school buildings for inspection. Parents are earnestly requested by the directors and teachers to call and take a look at them.

····On Sunday night burglars effected an entrance to the saloon of Thomas Fagar, on Carson street, Thirteenth ward, and escaped with money, cigars and liquors of the value of $40 or $50. Subsequently a man named Wm. Adams was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery.

····The Clipper boat club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: William Coates, President; H. Stubert, Vice President; A. Hagan, Jr., Recording Secretary; H. Gelson, Financial Secretary; H. Zacharias, Treasurer; Newt Feightley, Captain; Ed. Shannon, Lieutenant; J. Nolan, A. Henderson and J. Shaughnessy, Trustees.

All Wool Suits—$10.

New and beautiful styles of gentlemens', youths and boys' and childrens' clothing, made from good material and equal in neatness and fit to an ordered suit, at the clothing headquarters of Messrs. Eisner & Phillips, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. It seems almost incredible that an all-wool suit can be sold for $10, and yet such is the case. Suits for men ranging from $25, $30 and $35 equally as good as a $50 merchant tailor suit. All the latest novelties in foreign and domestic suitings constantly on hand and suits made to measure in the highest style of art at very low figures.

Old Fort Duquesne.

Captain Jack.

Removal.

R. A. Hall, dealer in Wigs, Toupees, Curls, Frizzes and Human Hair Ornaments, has removed from No. 79 Fourth avenue to 55 Fourth avenue, second floor.

Old Fort Duquesne.

Scarooyady.

For Rent

A large, pleasant and nicely furnished front room, at 254 Penn avenue, about five minutes walk from the post-office.

Old Fort Duquesne.

Nymwha.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALLPAPER
NEW SPRING STOCK.
LATEST STYLES OF
Solid Gold Ground Papers, Embossed Gold Papers, Stamped Gold Papers, Scarlet and Crimson Papers, Satin and Damask Papers, Satin Tint Papers,
Hall and Ceiling Decorations, Hall Papers, Centers, Medallions, Stationary Dados, Gold, Velvet and Fresco Borders, In great variety.
All Grades of Wall Paper from the Cheapest to the Finest.
G. W. PUSEY & CO.,
No. 65 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY CITY,
Between the Market and Sandusky street.

VERY LOW PRICES
AT THE WHOLESALE
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE
OF
GILL & BRO.
253 LIBERTY STREET,
TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE.
With the opening of another season we announce the receipt of a complete assortment of Spring Goods, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.
CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXIS, OXFORD AND JERSEY TIES, AND FINE CALF BOOTS.
MINERS NAILED SHOES, very low figures.
Also, a large stock of CITY MADE GOODS, Goat, Morocco and Lasting.
BOTTOM PRICES. Orders promptly attended to.

PERSONAL.

···Sheriff Fife is confined to his residence in the Eighth ward. He is suffering from a tumor in his side.

···Benjamin S. Noyes, perhaps the oldest printer in this vicinity, died on Sunday at his residence in Allegheny city in the seventy-first year of his age.

···Mr. E. D. Smith, ticket agent at the Connellsville depot, has been transferred to the central office at Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, and Mr. Sowers, of the latter office, takes Mr. Smith's place.

···Mr. T. B. Kerr resigned the Superintendency of the Wood's Run Sabbath school on Sunday, and as a testimonial of his six years' services there he was presented by the school with a copy of Scott's commentaries.

Serious Accident on Troy Hill.

Last evening an accident occurred on Troy Hill which may result very seriously, to a boy named Miller, son of Mr. Miller, a carpenter. It appears that the lad and several other boys were standing on Lowrie street, looking at a man putting in a load of hay at the Allegheny engine house, when an express wagon drove up the street and the horse became frightened at the hoisting of the hay. It shied to one side and started to run away, when it struck Miller and knocked him down, and then stepped upon the side of his face. The wheels of the wagon passed over his breast. At the same time a hub of one of the wheels struck a boy named Schwab in the face, hurting him somewhat. Miller was carried to his home near by and medical aid summoned. Besides the injuries in the face, he was injured internally very seriously.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT
FLOUR!
GROCERIES!
THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT
White River Flour,
THE BEST FLOUR
FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES,
Full and Complete Line
GROCERIES.
T. C. JENKINS,
172 & 174
Wood Street.
BROWN & BLACK,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And dealers in all kinds of Produce, Flour, Grain, Feed, &c.
No. 193 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
☞Special att

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1876

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

MESSRS. MORROW and BOOTH, who have so excellently performed the duties of city clerks, have been re-elected for a term of three years.

THE Nation Trust and Water Bond affairs were before the Investigating Committee yesterday, in the persons of three stockholders. Their testimony shows how desirable it is that GRIER should return.

THE working people begin to manifest interest in the freight discrimination question. They held a meeting at Sharpsburg, last evening, impelled to it by a lack of labor, growing out of the suspension of refineries, because of the oppressiveness of freight rates.

DIAZ, in Matamoras, is in trouble with the American military forces across the river. He is, however, maintaining strict order among his troops, and is gathering material of war with the view of extending his operations toward Monterey. The regular National Government of Mexico is in a critical condition.

GEN. SCHENCK proves rather troublesome to the investigating committee having his case in hand. The committee is willing to let him go on his own testimony, but he insists that fifteen other witnesses shall be called to substantiate what he has to say. He is determined to be cleared from the suspicion of being dishonest or a booby.

WE were in error in stating that a committee would to-day appear before the proper Congressional Committee to present the merits of the anti-freight discrimination bill. The Congressional Committee will to-day designate a time when it will meet the people interested, and hear their statements. We hope our different interests will select their best representative men and state their case, both in order that we may be ably represented, and that it may be shown that our many interests are identified with the movement.

COUNCILS yesterday took some action relative to extending an invitation to DOM PEDRO to visit our city, although no final action was reached, which is a matter for regret. Councils should act promptly in the matter if they act at all. As a business stroke, the visit of the Emperor to our city would pay, but we should not allow the time to fritter away and finally take him, if we can get him at all, at the heels of the hunt, when his time would be limited and he would have no fair opportunity to make a thorough inspection of our capacities.

WE hear of movements looking to the building of a narrow gauge railroad to Philadelphia, and that parties are manifesting decided interest in the measure. We suggested the very route talked of, some two years since, and urged the policy of building the road if suitable concessions were not made in Pittsburgh freight rates. We are decidedly of the opinion, from a cursory examination of the map, that a road can be built to Philadelphia that will not be more than three hundred miles in length. This would enable it to compete in time and rates, and to command a very satisfactory line of business. Pittsburgh must have concessions from some source, and unless these can be had from existing lines a new road becomes a necessity.

AS SPRING draws on, the prospects in the insurrectionary provinces of Turkey become more gloomy, so far as peace is concerned. The insurgents are more positive than ever, in their purpose to prolong the war, and are even reported to have resorted to violence and abuse to compel the Christian and Mohammedan populations to join their cause. Located apart from the usual lines of intelligence, we cannot be certain as to the precise correctness of the intelligence we receive, yet it is evident that the insurrection will take extended scope and activity very soon. Austria opposes its continuance, and would forcibly intervene to prevent it, but Russia stands on the other side, and operates in favor of the insurgents. She has sufficient power to compel Austria to be circumspect, and so will prevent her making a direct onslaught on the insurgents, but the latter power can prevent supplies passing her frontier. This will be so much, but not enough to prevent vigorous and possibly long continued hostilities. These will prove very exhausting and demoralizing to Turkey, straitened as she is in her finances. It may even eventuate in her downfal, as just at the present, her financial condition is such that her army is unpaid, and partially demoralized, while she has not the means to provide liberally, even the munitions of war. Her break-down will necessitate a readjustment of the map of Europe, such as will occasion a severe struggle among the Great Powers.

JOHN WELSH, Esq., of Philadelphia, and President of its Board of Trade, has issued a pamphlet in reply to Judge KELLEY'S inter-convertible bond theory. Its points, as epitomized in the *Press*, are: First, that it is practically an inflation. If the reserves of the banks be absorbed into the United States Treasury, and in six months' time the deposits of the Treasury are $500,000,000, as Mr. KELLEY estimates them, one-fourth of which is a Government reserve for the conversion of bonds, the difference of the two reserves will be $25,000,000, which will be set free to enter into the circulation. This would be the expansion of the first six months under Mr. KELLEY'S plan. But this is not all. The inter-convertible bonds would themselves enter in some measure into the exchanges of business as a medium thereof, and in the same degree swell the total of the practical currency. The second point Mr. WELSH makes is that any attempt to convert the United States Treasury into the bank of the nation for deposits and issues will make it "the maelstrom in which the whole capital of the country will centre." This involves a revolution in our entire commercial system, and one fraught with great uncertainties and dangers. If these could be guarded against, the simple fact of a change so radical from long established agencies of financial exchange to one entirely new must destroy many institutions now existing, and bring an unsettled state of affairs, with the painful consequences always attending these business readjustments. A further possible peril is that, when the United States Treasury had absorbed all deposits, called in its foreign loans, and the outward flow began, we should find a balance of bonds on hand for which there would be no means of redemption, and the Treasury would become insolvent. The third point, that to call home our national bonds held abroad would result in private debts being contracted at higher rates, we take no stock in it. If we call home and hold our foreign debt, we will not be rapidly contracting other debts abroad.

A PLAN for reaching a compromise on the currency question has been put forward at Washington, and is said to command a strong support. It is, to repeal the part of the Resumption act which fixes 1879 as the date of resumption, and issuing four per cent. gold bonds, for the purpose of redeeming the currency. Says the *Tribune* correspondent: "As the Government cannot redeem its dishonored notes in gold, why not offer the next best thing, —a gold bond? These arguments seem to have made some impression upon the hard-money leaders of the East. Prominent Democrats from this city are confident that four per cent. bonds would be readily taken at home and abroad. They affirm that there are from fifteen to twenty millions of capital in this country that would be invested in these bonds, and that in Europe, where business is depressed and a large mass of capital is unemployed, they would readily be taken. The impression among the leading Congressmen is that the amount of greenbacks to be refunded in any month should be limited to about $3,000,000, and in this respect Mr. MORRISON'S bill will require modification. While the sections of this bill in relation to the volume of currency and the redemption fund of banks may be amended, it begins to look dangerously probable that many who are considered among the soundest hard money men in Congress will support it as a non-partisan compromise measure, and at an early day it may be reported by the Committee of Ways and Means for discussion. In that event an attempt will be made to keep partisanship entirely out of the discussion." As partisanship should be kept out of all financial discussions, it is not new to keep it out of this bill. But how gold bonds will help us is a problem that neither partisanship nor experience can solve. We are staggering now under the necessity of getting the gold to pay the interest on our debt; how will it benefit us to increase this burthen by $300,000,000? The bill, other than the part which repeals the resumption feature, is of no value.

THE POLICY OF PARTIES.

We occasionally meet with two noteworthy statements, either of which may be accepted as partially true, and partially false, relative to the Republican party. It is that it has been, and is filled with corruption, from which it has made no proper effort to free itself; and that it must make a cleaning out of corrupt officials before entering upon the Presidential canvass, unless it wishes to invite defeat. The statement apparently carries with it the implication that as regards the purity of individuals belonging to it, the Republican party is less pure than the Democratic party. Is it true, either that this is the case, or that the Democracy are likely to be accepted by the people? The Republican party has followed the policy of exposing and punishing its corrupt men, while the Democracy has not usually done so. Yet in all instances of exposure, where a Democrat could possibly be affiliated with a Republican in corruption, this has been found to be the case. What was really a wise measure on the part of Republicans, has resulted in furnishing grounds for accusation against it. Far less of corruption would have been charged to it than has been, were it not that the discovery of guilt and corruption were followed by exposure and punishment. Its efforts to keep the public service pure, has been attended with the constant difficulty that every exposure it has made has been followed by the taunt that it is corrupt and untrustworthy. Despite this, however, it has gone steadily forward, refusing to be controlled by the temptation to conceal crime. The Credit Mobilier exposure resulted from a resolution offered by Mr. BLAINE. The Pacific Mail investigation was made by a Republican Congress. In both cases, Democrats were found with Republicans in guilt. So in the BELKNAP affair,—GEORGE H. PENDLETON loomed up as guilty along with him.

We do not deny that corrupt men have been found within the Republican party. The millennium has not yet arrived, and we are doomed to have corruption, where selfish interests have the opportunity to entrench themselves in office. But is one party better than another in this regard? If not, then the party which seeks to punish its criminals, and not the one that conceals their crimes is the one most deserving of trust. This aside,—and we inquire is mere money getting so great a crime as treason? Yet the Democratic officeholders completed a long career of crime by plunging the country into rebellion,—a civil war which sacrificed thousands of lives, and saddled an onerous debt on the country. Yet this, with all the terribleness of record, the parties guilty of this great crime put aside as of no moment and ask that it be forgotten, and the peculations of guilty parties who have been punished be charged against the party which saved the country in time of rebellion. If crime is to be remembered, should not all crime be included?

DEATH OF A. T. STEWART.

There are various methods of gaining a national reputation. Military service, diplomacy, statesmanship, the arts, science, law, and even politics, aside from statesmanship, are resorted to. ALEXANDER T. STEWART, of New York, different from others, gained reputation and prominence by following the simple life of a merchant. After a long and successful career, during which he amassed a large fortune, he died yesterday at his home in New York. He was ill but a week. During his life he had enjoyed generally excellent health, and his death came unexpectedly. His career, because of its quiet success, was such as to call for more than a brief mention, as much for the lessons it conveys, as for the success that has marked his life. He was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1803, of Scotch-Irish parents, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and came to New York in 1822. In his early years he resorted to teaching, and later opened a dry goods store, where he at once displayed peculiar shrewdness. Among other things he early resorted to the cash system, and thus was able to undersell others, because he made no bad debts and bought for cash. He was careful, economical in living, a hard worker, and thoroughly systematic in his business habits. In all his later life, and when his business had so grown that he owned the largest retail store in the world, besides his marble wholesale store, he still maintained the most rigid system in all his affairs. He has been known to have minute statements of accounts made and forwarded to customers to prove that they were short twenty-five cents in their payments. This, not so much for the money, as for business accuracy.

He has possessed a reputation for parsimony, growing out of a misunderstanding as to his methods of philanthropy. His extensive purchases on Long Island were designed to benefit the working classes, and while they were not unprofitable to him, they were, undeniably, of advantage to the working classes. The tendency of his tastes was to benefit the laboring classes, rather than to bestow his means on churches, colleges, or public institutions of any kind. Whatever he did was on a princely scale, and he was ever on the alert for opportunities for independent investment. He erected a very fine hotel at Saratoga, and spent a portion of each Summer there. He had in hand the erection of a home for working women, after the pattern of the PEABODY homes in London. For some reason the project was temporarily abandoned, after it had been begun, but work was commenced a few days ago and the building is rapidly approaching completion. These circumstances show that the tendency of his mind was to devote his benevolences to the amelioration of the condition of the working men. He evidently remembered the struggles of early life, and sought to benefit the struggling classes.

Many estimates have been made with reference to his wealth, which has been put at from $70,000,000 to $80,000,000,—a trifle in advance of that of VANDERBILT. But his is in a more solid, tangible form than is that of the railroad King, and so more desirable. He was thus, the wealthiest single person in the world, and probably far wealthier than any, except VANDERBILT, who has gathered up his own fortune. A life of plodding industry, shrewd economy, and clear insight into the principles of business success, has been rewarded by large accumulations. He has of late, been a liberal patron of the arts, and has gratified his taste for fine paintings, especially. He recently paid $27,000 for a painting by a French artist. A person who has thus gained to himself large wealth, has also gathered an extended influence. Just how wisely and unselfishly Mr. STEWART employed this we are unable to say. None can know his surroundings sufficiently to have a perfectly accurate judgment. He was in his way, benevolent, but possibly not so largely as he might safely have been. Still, his death is a loss, to his city and the nation.

REFUNDING THE WAR TAXES.

A Real Specimen of Democratic Scheming.

A Plan to Relieve Rebels — The History of the Land Tax — What the Plan is.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1876.

If any one thinks the thirty odd House investigating committees are going to prevent an unusual crop of legalized swindles this session, he or she is very much mistaken. The ex-Confederate House is prolific of jobs that bear the distinctive earmarks of jobbery. A resolution was introduced by a Democratic Representative and adopted in the ex-Confederate House, last week, directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into and report upon the expediency of authorizing the refunding of the direct war tax on land, collected under the act of Congress of August 5, 1861. The refunding of war taxes—of taxes collected to put down the rebellion—is a pet idea with the Democracy. The proposed refund of the direct land tax would take about sixteen million dollars from the National Treasury, and greatly enrich claim agents and other jobbers who have bought up claims for refund for a few cents on the dollar. Under the law in question, Congress imposed a direct tax on the several States and Territories of twenty million dollars, apportioned as follows:

Maine, $420,826; New Hampshire, $218,406; Vermont, $211,068; Massachusetts, $824,521; Rhode Island, $116,963; Connecticut, $308,214; New York, $2,603,918; New Jersey, $450,124; Pennsylvania, $1,946,719; Delaware, $74,683; Maryland, $486,823; Virginia, $937,550; North Carolina, $576,194; South Carolina, $363,570; Georgia, $584,367; Alabama, $529,313; Mississippi, $413,084; Louisiana, $385,886; Ohio, $1,567,089; Kentucky, $713,695; Tennessee, $669,498; Indiana, $904,875; Illinois, $1,146,551; Missouri, $761,127; Kansas, $71,743; Arkansas, $261,886; Michigan, $501,763; Florida, $77,522; Texas, $355,106; Iowa, $452,088; Wisconsin, $519,688; California, $254,538; Minnesota, $108,524; Oregon, $35,140; New Mexico, $62,648; Utah, $26,982; Washington Territory, $7,753; Nebraska, $19,312; Nevada, $4,592; Colorado, $92, Dakota, $3,241; District of Columbia, $49,437, making a total assessment of twenty million dollars.

The law provides that any State or Territorial Government might assume the duty of collecting the tax and pay its proportion into the National Treasury, and in default thereof it became the duty of the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commissioner to make the necessary assessments and collections. The law further provided that "the title of ——, in ——, and to each and every parcel of land upon which said tax has not been paid as provided, shall therefore become forfeited to the United States, and upon the sale thereof shall vest in the United States or in the purchase at such sale, in fee simple, free and discharged from all prior liens, encumbrances, right, title, and claims whatsoever."

Under the provisions of the law all the States and Territories, except Colorado and the eleven rebel States, assumed, and part of them have paid their respective quotas.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska, New Mexico, Dakota, and the District of Columbia, have all paid their quotas in full.

Against New York, Wisconsin, Kansas, California, Colorado, Washington Territory, Utah and Oregon, there is a small unadjusted balance due the United States, amounting in the aggregate to $1,237,317; against which there are, however, claims for furnishing troops, &c., during the rebellion.

The account with the eleven rebel States can be best stated in tabular form, and is as follows:

States.	*Quota.*	*Uncollected.*
Virginia	$ 937,550	$ 260,396
North Carolina	576,194	173,144
South Carolina	363,570	140,869
Georgia	584,367	502,167
Florida	77,522	71,027
Alabama	529,313	529,313
Mississippi	413,084	343,137
Louisiana	385,886	75,022
Texas	355,016	197,055
Arkansas	261,886	102,983
Tennessee	669,498	266,654
Total	$5,153,886	$2,661,776
Balance due from Loyal States		$1,237,317
Balance due from Rebel States		2,661,776
Total balance due		$3,899,093

Deduct the total balance due from $20,000,000 and we have $16,100,907 to pay from the National Treasury if the Democratic job to refund passes Congress.

The better plan would seem to be to collect the $3,899,093 due from the delinquent States. The object of the proposed measure is to obtain a *remission and refund* of $5,158,886 in the aggregate for the benefit of the ex-Confederate States that have thus far shirked the entire tax made necessary by their own rebellion, and now do not propose to assume any portion of the burden if it can possibly be avoided.

It would be much easier for the Government to collect the four million dollars due than to distribute the sixteen millions collected.

United States Direct Tax Commissioners were appointed according to law in each of the States that refused to assume the payment of its quota, who entered upon their duties, completed assessment rolls and collected a portion of the taxes, except in Alabama, in which no part of her quota was ever collected—$529,313 being the amount originally apportioned and yet due.

In Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas and Tennessee lands were sold for taxes, and bid on by the United States to the amount of $769,000.

In 1865 the Secretary of the Treasury suspended the collection of the tax, and subsequently Congress suspended it until January 1, 1869, since which time nothing has been done to collect the balance due, and nothing further can be done without further legislation. The President has, it is true, the power to reappoint commissioners, but has no appropriation to pay them. In fact the matter has been held in abeyance since the close of the rebellion in 1865, and must so remain until Congress decides whether to collect the three millions and odd dollars yet due, or distribute sixteen million dollars of money to be borrowed for the purpose.

There are several other propositions for refunding war taxes, &c., pending or about to be introduced in the ex-Confederate House that will bear watching.

THE POPE'S STYLE OF LIVING.

The Luxurious Furnishment of his Palatial Home.

His Holiness Pope Pius IX, is not in indigent circumstances, notwithstanding he has been stripped of his political temporalities. He is not caged in a prison, fed on bread and water, and couched on a pallet of straw. In fact, his worldly circumstances are not such as to profoundly move the sympathies of the philanthropic. According to William Hewitt, who has resided in Rome long enough to become familiar with its distinguished citizens, Pio Nono lives in a palace of eleven thousand rooms; a palace crammed with treasures of gold and silver, and precious stones, and works of art—statues, pictures, bronzes, coins, medals, vessels of gold and silver, of the most cunning workmanship, with miles of tapestries and arrases arranged in its galleries, making it one of the treasure houses of the world for the costliness and beauty of its furnishing.

Cardinals, Monseigneurs, Archbishops, Bishops, priests, and an innumerable crowd of servants wait upon him, and he keeps such state in the Vatican as few earthly Princes can rival and none surpass. To maintain this imposing Court money is necessary, and that is not wanting. Twenty millions of francs in Peter's Pence and jubilee indulgences poured in upon him last year. The ex-Emperor of Austria bequeathed him $3,000,000. The Duke of Modena has made him his heir, and the income from this source is put at $50,000 annually. The last English convert, Lord Ripon, recently presented him with £10,000 or $50,000' A rich Belgian has also favored him with a gift of £8,000, or $40,000. An old lady, recently deceased, has bequeathed him 500,000 francs. Then there are the gifts of French, English and American pilgrims, amounting to millions of dollars—all showered about the amiable old gentleman during a single year.

There is no prince or potentate living who is probably so richly endowed, and with so much ready money at his disposal as Pius IX. It is well that these things should be stated to correct any impression which may have gone abroad that His Holiness, like the Great Master, is more unfortunately conditioned than the foxes; which have their holes, and the birds of the air, which have their nests.

THE RARE GIFT OF THE GAB.

How De Cosmos Saved Them by His Long Speech.

The longest speech on record is believed to have been made by Mr. De Cosmos, in the Legislature of British Columbia, when a measure was pending whose passage would take from a great many settlers their lands. De Cosmos was in a hopeless minority. The job had been held back till the eve of the close of the session; unless legislation was taken before noon of a given day the act of confiscation would fail. The day before the expiration of the limitation De Cosmos got the floor about 10 A. M., and began a speech against the bill. Its friends cared little, for they supposed that by 1 or 2 o'clock he would be through, and the bill could be put on its passage. One o'clock came and De Cosmos was speaking still—hadn't more than entered upon his subject. Two o'clock—he was saying "in the second place." Three o'clock—he produced a fearful bundle of evidence, and insisted on reading it. The majority began to have a suspicion of the truth—he was going to speak till next noon and kill the bill. For a while they made merry over it; but, as he came on to dusk, they began to get alarmed. They tried interruptions, but soon abandoned them because each one afforded him a chance to digress and gain time.

They tried to shout him down, but that gave him a breathing space, and finally they settled down to watch the combat between strength of will and weakness of body. They gave him no mercy. No adjournment for dinner; no chance to do more than wet his lips with water; no wandering from his subject; no sitting down. Twilight darkened; the gas was lit; members slipped out to dinner in relays, and returned to sleep in squads, but De Cosmos went on. The Speaker, to whom he was addressing himself, was alternately dosing, snoring, and trying to look wideawake. Day dawned, and the majority slipped out in squads to wash and breakfast, and the speaker still held on. It can't be said it was a very logical, eloquent, or sustained speech. There were digressions in it, repetitions also. But still the speaker kept on; and, at last, noon came to a baffled majority, livid with rage and impotence, and a single man, who was triumphant, though his voice had sunk to a husky whisper, his eyes were almost shut, and were bleared and bloodshot, his legs tottered under him, and his baked lips were cracked and smeared with blood. De Cosmos had spoken twenty-six hours, and saved the settlers their lands!

PREPARED FOR DOM PEDRO.

The Parlors that the Imperial Party Will Occupy in New York.

Dom Pedro II., the Emperor of Brazil, and his Express, now journeying toward New York, have a goodly retinue. In it are the Grand Chamberlain of the Brazilian Imperial court, a gentleman in waiting, a maid of honor, a physician, a private secretary, a treasurer, and seven domestics. The imperial party will arrive in New York on the 17th. The entire parlor story of the Twenty-third street wing of the Fifth Avenue Hotel will be in readiness for them. The Emperor and the Empress will occupy the parlors and bedroom nearest Broadway, and their retainers will range in the order of their official nearness to the imperial persons toward Sixth avenue. There are six parlors in the suite. The gentlemen's parlor is to be the dining room for the imperial visitors, and their more exalted attendants. The suite is now being occupied by Gen. Williamson and family, Miss Calhoun, Dr. Gray, and a member of the firm of Colgate & Co., soap makers. It was occupied by the Prince of Wales during his visit to New York. During the Emperor's sojourn in the Fifth avenue his treasurer will be required to disburse about $2,500 a week. The coach in which the Aldermen intend to take the Emperor and Empress through the streets is exhibited daily before a Broadway carriage factory. It resembles the royal state coaches of Europe, but has less gilding than most of them. The hammer cloth bears a golden crown.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. B. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, R. E. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.
CONGRESS.
CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
ASSEMBLY.
FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.
FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF McKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
PROTHONOTARY.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF McKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

A RARE CHANCE
To enter a well established
Teaming Business,
With work for 50 or 60 head of Horses. I offer for sale my entire stock of
Horses, Wagons and Harness,
Together with the Hauling. My business embraces hauling for the following firms:
SOHO IRON MILLS and BLAST FURNACE.
EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.
JACOBUS & NIMICK MANF'G CO.
C. G. HUSSEY & CO.
HUSSEY & CO.
F. ALDEN.
HUBBARD, RAKEWELL & CO.,
And other transient work.
I will sell as a whole, or as many Horses and Wagons as will do the work of any of the above places separate with the hauling, or all the Wagons and Harness with all hauling, with whatever number of Horses is desired. As I am quitting to enter other business, the sale will be positive. For particulars inquire or address
JOHN BOYD,
Fountain street.

I will offer at Public Sale on APRIL 18TH, 25 head of good Draught Horses and Mules. Any person desirous of purchasing can call and see them and may select from over 60 head, and have any Horse or Mule they may desire put up on day of sale. Among the lot there is a very heavy, half-bred English Stallion, and one very handsome Canadian Stallion, both jet black. One very safe family Mare; also some very fine heavy half and three-quarter-bred English Horses and Mares. Will sell some Wagons and Harness, if desired. Sale will take place at the stable on Fountain street, at 10 o'clock.
d62 JOHN BOYD.

J. L. DUNSEATH.....JOHN NEELY.
J. L. DUNSEATH & CO.,
Pork Packers,
AND DEALERS IN
Provisions, Lard Oil and Refined Lard.
301 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sugar Cured Hams, Dried Beef.

SINGING.

Let me count up the songs of life that we
Have sung together from the first till now;
The simple baby rhymes of bird and bee,
Of sun and star, of stream and blossom bough.
The deeper music of our youth's new song,
In days when life looked wonderfully fair;
When hearts were daring, pulses quick and strong,
When woe was not, and joy was everywhere.
The wilder strain of passion, smiles and tears,
When love awoke with power to slay or save;
The calmer melody of graver years,
In minor key, like music by a grave.
And now we have another song to learn,
'Tis written for us, but we wait our turn.

I often think this unseen, unsung song,
With all its strangeness, will have notes we know,
And we shall tear its awful cords among
The mingled music of our long ago.
The simple snatches of our baby-rhymes;
The thrilling bars of youth's triumphant strain;
The peals of melody, like wedding chimes,
That bring our summer lovesong back again.
It may be, this new song is hard to sing;
But shall we grudge to learn it, who have grown
Tired and voiceless in earth's caroling,
Yet fain would have some melody our own?
And though it is the song of death, we know
That singing it, to endless life we go.

[*All the Year Round.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.
THE CLOTHING AND
Merchant Tailoring House
OF
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.
Has been Removed to
No. 42 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Sts.

In opening our NEW ROOMS we offer to our friends and the public the largest and most complete stock of Goods ever displayed in our city. Patrons of our house will believe us when we say we are determined to keep our prices as low as any house in the country. In our removal, we have reduced our rent and other expenses, at the same time having better facilities for doing business. Our efforts are to keep the best quality of Goods to be sold at the very lowest prices. Our
Ready-Made Clothing Departments
Are complete with all the latest styles of CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING of the best fabrics and finest workmanship. In the
Merchant Tailoring Department
We have a large and varied stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., consisting of all the very latest styles.
With the well-known reputation of our Cutters, we defy competition, either in style, fit or prices of our garments.
CALL, EXAMINE AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES,
Our determination is to do business to suit the times, giving you the best quality of Goods at the very lowest prices.
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
No. 42 Fifth avenue.

PRICE LIST
OF
CHAUTAUQUA
Lake Ice Co.,
COMMENCING APRIL 1, 1876,
With no Advance During the Season.
OFFICE, 20th and R. R. Sts.

	Per week.	
10 lbs. per day, 6 del.	$ 70;	7 del. $ 80
15 " " "	1 05;	" 1 20
20 " " "	1 40;	" 1 60
25 " " "	1 80;	" 2 10
30 " " "	2 15;	" 2 50
35 " " "		2 90
40 " " "		3 25

50 lbs. to 100 lbs. per day, or not less than 350 lbs. per week, $1.00 per cwt.
100 lbs. to 200 lbs. per day, or not less than 700 lbs., per week, 80 cents per cwt.
200 lbs. to 300 lbs. per day, or not less than 1,400 lbs. per week, 70 cents.
300 lbs. to 500 lbs. per day, or not less than 2,100 lbs per week, 60c per cwt.
500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. per day, or not less than 3,500 lbs. per week, 50 cents per cwt.
50 lbs. twice per week, 80 cents per cwt.
100 lbs. twice per week, and over, 75 cents per cwt.
Ice will not be served by us to parties whose Ice is stopped on account of non-payment. d52

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.
STONE CHINA.
Would call special attention to the new shape of Stone China just received; it is much stronger than that usually sold, a very pretty shape, thin, and in appearance like China; sells at the same price as common Stone China. Warranted free from crazing. Have exclusive sale of it in this city.
CHINA
China, the cheapest article for table use now in the market. Its first cost but little more than Stone China, looks better and wears more than twice as long. Many articles of China are sold at the same price as Stone China.
101 piece Dinner Set, best quality, only $30.
GLASS
All the latest novelties. All kinds of Table Glassware,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
GEO. H. GARBER,
100 WOOD ST.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surfaces, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
47 SEVENTH STREET,
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

PACKING
BOXES
MADE TO ORDER. ALL KINDS OF
BILL STUFF
ON HAND AND CUT TO ORDER.
WEATHERBOARDING, FLOORING, &c.
G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO.,
29th and Liberty Streets.
b99

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 287 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

LEATHER! LEATHER!—THE LARGEST assortment in the city of the best tan pages of SOLE LEATHER, the best brands of FRENCH KIPS and CALF SKINS just received. Also a full line of domestic stock on hand and offered at low prices for cash by SIEBERT & BERG, 406 Penn street.
d58-TTHS

OLIVE OIL—FOR THE TABLE, MOTEL'S and Antonini's, in pint and quarts, received fresh, and for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOOD, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
ALL THE
WILLIAM
165, 167 AND 169
At 12½c, New Bright Spring Plaids.
At 12½c, Sateen Striped Dress Goods, worth 25c.
At 15c, New Choice Assortment Plaid Goods.
At 18½c, New Line of Beautiful Spring Plaids.
At 18¾c, Most Fashionable Shades in Colored Alpacas.
At 25c, New Effects in Plaid Dress Goods.
At 25c, a Very Select Assortment of Plaid Goods.
At 35c, Beautiful Assortment Plaid Debeges, extra good value.
At 37½c, Novelty in All-wool Centennial Plaids.
At 50c, Latest Shades in Colored Alpacas, warranted to wash without fading or shrinking.
At 50c and upwards, Finer Materials in Colored and Fancy Dress Goods, all the latest novelties.
At 12½c, Good Black Alpacas.
At 25, 28, 31 and 37½c, Superior qualities of Black Alpacas.
At 42½, 45 and 50c, Extra Good Value in Black Alpacas.
At 62½, 75, 87½c and $1, Extra Quality Pure Mohairs.
At $1, a Bargain in Heavy Black Gros Grain Silks.
At $1.50, Real Handspun Black Dress Silks.
At $1.75 to $4.50, Superior Black Dress Silks.
An entire new and fresh assortment of
Fancy Check and Mourning Silks,
Striped Silks, Light Tints, &c.,
AT LOW PRICES.
A full line of all qualities of
Wool, All-Wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres,
AT ALL PRICES.
Goods for Men and Boys' Wear.
Jeans and Cottonades from 12½c per yard and upwards.
At 50c, New Styles Cassimeres.
At 62½, 75 and 87½c, Extra Good Value in Cassimeres.
Fine Cassimeres, Cloths, Diagonals, &c., very low.
Popular Prices for Everything.
AT FIVE CENTS, C
A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.
We desire to call attention to the following lines of Goods, all of which are OUR OWN
Direct Importations
And of which we have this week received the largest and most complete stock we ever before offered.
All-Wool Black Cashmeres,
(IMPORTED BY OURSELVES,)
At 75, 85, 90c and $1.
BLACK ALPACAS,
(IMPORTED BY OURSELVES,)
At 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50 and 60c.
LINEN NAPKINS,
(IMPORTED BY OURSELVES,
At 50, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25 and $2.50 per dozen.
Loom Linens,
(IMPORTED BY OURSELVES,)
At 31, 37, 45 and 50c.
EXTRA TABLE DAMASKS,
(IMPORTED BY OURSELVES,)
At 50, 65, 75, 87, $1.00 and $1.25.
Linen Towels and Toweling,
(IMPORTED BY OURSELVES,)
At 12, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40c.
Our usual Good Bargains in DOMESTICS—Best Prints, 6¼c; Fruit of Loom Muslin, 10c; Wamsutta Muslin, 12½c.
New Goods Daily during the Season.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Window Shades, AT LOWEST PRICES. D. & F. S. WELTY, 115 and 117 Federal St., ALLEGHENY. CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
HARDWARE.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

PROFESSIONAL.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.
SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
WEDNESDAY
LIVE BARGAINS
AT
FEDERAL STREET,
At $1, Ladies' Walking Jackets, worth $2.50.
A Large Assortment of
New Spring Styles Cashmere Sacques,
For Ladies and Misses.
At $2, Ladies' All-wool Cloth Sacques, worth $5.
At $3, Plain, Striped and Barred Shawls, for Spring.
Broche, Black Thibet and Cashmere Shawls.
LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS
And Overdresses, a large variety in materials and styles.
At 75c, Ladies' White Tucked Skirts, an extra bargain.
New Spring Styles in Poplin Skirts; Plain, Tucked and Embroidered White Skirts.
At 75c, Ladies' Fine Muslin Chemises.
A large assortment of styles in
Ladies' and

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 11, 1876.

Yesterday was quite an active day at the banks, although there is an accumulation of currency for which there is not a paying demand. The settlements from Saturday were considerable, and the current business of greater volume than for a time past. There is, however, a much better feeling among business men, and the banks reflect it in the character of their acceptances, they being careful and prudent, but not so stringent as for a time previous. There is a prevalent opinion that we are on the eve of a revival in business, and all seem anxious to help the matter along. We are very confident of the Summer's outlook, basing our views on the spirit and activity that pervades the preparations for the Spring and Summer's business that are now being made.

We continue to quote call loans in this market at 4@5 per cent., strictly first class two-name paper at 7 per cent., strictly first class single name paper at 7@8 per cent. loans on Government collaterals and 4½@5 per cent, do. do. on first class bonds and stocks at 6 per cent, do. do. on second class bonds and stocks at 6@7 per cent.

The earnings of twenty-one Western railroads for March (as furnished at their offices in Philadelphia) foot up $5,446,429 against $5,210,000 in the corresponding month last year; increase, $236,420, or about 4½ per cent. The gross earnings for the quarter ending March 31st amounted to $15,455,177, against $14,042,749 same time in 1875, an increase of $1,481,736, or 10½ per cent. This is not a very heavy increase, it is true, but it is large enough to show that the roads are gradually working their way to a better position. As usual, there are no returns from the great trunk roads, Erie, New York Central, Lake Shore, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices:

Gold	—	5-20's 1865-coupons	123
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	122¾	10-40's,	117¾
" 1881, all called	—	Currency,	118¼
" 1868	118¼	New 5 per cents	118¾
" 1865 new	119¾	10-40's—coupons	118¾
6-30's 1867	121¾		

RAILWAYS

N. Y. Cen	112½	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Erie	17¾	Union Pacific	66
L. Shore	80¾	Toledo & Wabash	41
C. C. & I. C.	4¾	Harlem	138
Pitts.	66¾	Adams Express	96
Del. Lack	98	American Express	61
Michigan Southern	93¾	U. S. Express	72½
Do. Central	90	Wells, Fargo & Co.	85½
North Western	41¾	Quicksilver	17
Do. Pref.	62	Fort Wayne	102½
Chic. & Alton	98½	Pacific Mail	37
Chic. & Alton pref.	98½	Panama	137
Rock Island	107	Mount Vernon	30
Western Union	103¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S.)	67¾	Com. Trans(B. Ohio)	47¾
Reading (S.)	43	Empire Dc (A.)	83¾
Do. (C.)	43¾	Do. (C.)	83¾
Oil Creek (B.)	14¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's pref(B)	88
Lehigh Valley (B)	61¾	Do. (C.)	88

NEW YORK, April 10, 1876.

Money 4@5; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $554,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $50,000. The clearings were $24,000,000. Sterling 487¾@488¾. Gold opened and closed at 113, with sales during the interim at 113¼. The carrying rates were 1@4. Loans were also made flat. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were quiet. Stock speculation was somewhat irregular in the open, but subsequently in the afternoon underwent no change since the first of the year. The general outlook at the present writing warrants the prediction that there is not likely to be much change in this important matter during the next thirty, perhaps sixty days. We continue former quotations: Spring wheat flours, $6,25@6,75; red winters, $6,50@7; ambers, $7,00@7,50; fancy white wheat and patent brands, $8,75@9,25. Rye flours, $4,00@4,75. Buckwheat Flour very dull, being out of season.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The market for Rio has ruled strong since our last general report, at an advance for the week of ¾ to ⅞c. per lb. on Fair and Good cargoes—Prime unchanged. The stocks in the United States in first hands at all the ports embrace 202,433 bags against 109,007 bags at this date in 1875, and 155,648 bags in 1874. The vessels now under sail from Rio de Janeiro, hold 75,000 bags, and the purchases there for the U. S., to April 1st, amount to 50,000 bags, which, added to the stock on hand, shows a total visible supply of 477,433 bags. Add to this 167,166 bags held in second hands in four of the principal importing cities—to say nothing of the stock held in the western markets—and we have a full three months' supply of Rio on hand, shows a total visible supply of 477,433 bags. Add to this 167,166 bags held in second hands in four of the principal importing cities—to say nothing of the stock held in the western markets—and we have a full three months' supply of Rio on hand, shows a total visible supply of 477,433 bags. Coffee Java firm. Maracaibo strong. The extreme views of holders, for all descriptions, checks business. Sugars have advanced ¼ for all description of refined white, and ¼ for yellows. Closing up firm, with a shade better. New Orleans Molasses and Sugar firm. Rice steady. Teas unchanged.

RICE.			
Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5¾@6¾

SYRUPS.			
Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @60
Prime	60 @65	Refinery	45 @50

MOLASSES.	
N.O. choice	50@55
Fair	40@45

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf	11¾
Crushed	11¾
Granulated	11¾
Powdered	11¾
Standard A	10¾

TEAS.			
Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 52
Gunpowder	50 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 60
Imperial	50 @1 00	Congou	45 @ 70

COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	23¾	Rio, ltp ships	21¾
Prime Rio	23¾@23	R. Rio, loose	27
Good Rio	20¾@21¾	Roasted Java	36 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		

SOAPS.			
Best Wax	7¾	Babbitt's Best, per box	3 75
Superior Wax	6¾	Do. Pearline	7 00
Woman's Friend	5¾	White Russian, per box	6 00
Duchess, per box	2 25		
Val. Raisins, per lb	12	Turkish Prunes 6¾@	7
L. Raisins, per box	3 00	French Prunes 9 @12	
Currents, per lb	9		

SUNDRIES.	
Silver gloss Starch	8¾
Pearl Starch	6¾@ 8
Lamp Chimneys, No. 1 and 2	80 @ 85
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	5 @ 6
Bi Carb Soda, in papers	6
Concentrated Lye	2 25@3 25
Pearl Barley, per ¾ bbl	7 00
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B	5 50
Oat Meal, half bbls	2 80
" German Mills	3 87½
Shot—drop	2 50
Shot—buck	2 75

GRAIN—There is a more cheerful feeling in grain circles; business, while it is not as brisk as we could desire by any means, or what it usually is at this season of the year, is improving, and, in consequence of light stocks, prices are hardening. The receipts of wheat during the past two months, not only here at present to make a market, and we do not but at all the principal centres, have been light, in consequence of the almost impassable condition of the roads, and stocks in the hands of dealers must of necessity be considerably reduced; however, there is no scarcity by first hands, and it is probable—in view of the improved condition of the roads—that there will be a largely increased movement within the next few weeks. Pittsburgh dealers generally report that they did less business during the past winter than during any preceding time for several years. In addition, as prices were lower here relatively than at the source of supply, there was little or no margin for profit. There has been a very fair milling demand for Wheat, and with light receipts and offerings, the market is firmer, but prices are not quotably higher. We continue to quote fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red, $1,30@1,35; do white, $1,42@1,45. Millers complain that Wheat is too high as compared with the product, and while it is true, we believe, that they cannot well afford to pay current rates for good sound stock and compete with western flours, it is also true that Wheat is low enough here, as compared with its cost at the source of supply. The Oat market continues quiet, with a supply fully up to present wants, but there has been no change in prices; mixed 37@38c; No. 2 white, 41@42c; choice western white, 42@44. Shelled Corn continues very scarce, and prices have been further advanced; quotable at 60@62c for good mixed to prime yellow. Bar Corn is also firm in light supply and higher; 57@60c on wagon and track. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 80@82c. Barley is ranging from 75@87½ bu, as to quality.

HAY—The receipts continue light, and as the supply is scarcely equal to the demand, prices, as compared with the date of our last weekly review, are higher; baled is quotable at $17@20 ₩ ton, for timothy, on wharf and track, according to quality. Loose, from country wagons, $17@22. Oat Straw scarce and higher; $12@16 ₩ ton.

HOMINY—In steady demand at $4,00 ₩ bbl, and the usual discount off in round lots.

HIDES—The prices have declined since our last report. There is a good demand for heavy steers, but cows, bulls and damaged are lower and hard to sell. We quote:

Cured Hides	6½@ 7
Green Salted Steers, Light	7½@ 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	8 @8½
Green Salted Calf	9 @11
Green Butcher Cows	5½
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	7
Green Butcher Calf	10

LEATHER—General trade is rather quiet in this article. Harness in fair demand. Upper very dull. Calf slow. Rough Leather of choice quality scarce. Red Sole unchanged. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.31@ 0.36
Oak Sole, city	0.38@ 0.40
Red Sole, B. A. heav and mid	0.26@ 0.31
Red Sole, Oronoco	0.26@ 0.30
Red Sole, good dgd	0.24@ 0.27
Oak, Rough	0.24@ 0.28
Harness, city oak	0.35@ 0.38
Harness, country	0.30@ 0.35
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.28@ 0.32
Fair Skirting	0.40@ 0.43
Fair Bridle, ₩ doz	90.00@96.00
Refl Leather	0.40@ 0.44
Finished Calf	0.90@ 1.25
Finished Upper, ₩ foot	0.18@ 0.22
Finished Kips	0.80@ 0.90

LUMBER—The following are the current rates:

Flooring, No 1 per M	$25 00
" No 2 do	21 00
Ex No 1 Shore do	22 00
Ex No 1 Shore do	20 00
No 1 do do	18 00
No 2 do do	16 00
Large 2's ₩ 2	12 50
Split Laborder Herring	4 25
Split Shore Herring	4 25a 5 50
Whitefish	5 75 ₩ bf bbl
Lake Herring	3 75
Large Georges Codfish	4¾c ₩ lb
Medium do do	4c do
Boneless Codfish	do do
Halibut	12 50 ₩ doz
No 1 Herring	40c ₩ box
Scaled do	30c do
Smoked Floater Herring	1 75 do

FLOUR—The general position of the market has not changed much recently, and is devoid of any new or important features deserving of special notice. Our millers continue to report a light demand—confined wholly to supplying immediate actual wants, while jobbers continue to undergone no change since the first of the year. The general outlook at the present writing warrants the prediction that there is not likely to be much change in this important staple during the next thirty, perhaps sixty days. We continue former quotations: Spring wheat flours, $6,25@6,75; red winters, $6,50@7; ambers, $7,00@7,50; fancy white wheat and patent brands, $8,75@9,25. Rye Flours, $4,00@4,75. Buckwheat Flour very dull, being out of season.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The market for Rio has ruled strong since our last general report, at an advance for the week of ¾ to ⅞c. per lb. on Fair and Good cargoes—Prime unchanged. The stocks in the United States in first hands at all the ports embrace 202,433 bags against 109,007 bags at this date in 1875, and 155,648 bags in 1874. The vessels now under sail from Rio de Janeiro, hold 75,000 bags, and the purchases there for the U. S., to April 1st, amount to 50,000 bags, which, added to the stock on hand, shows a total visible supply of 477,433 bags. Add to this 167,166 bags held in second hands in four of the principal importing cities—to say nothing of the stock held in the western markets—and we have a full three months' supply of Rio on hand, shows a total visible supply of 477,433 bags. Coffee Java firm. Maracaibo strong. The extreme views of holders, for all descriptions, checks business. Sugars have advanced ¼ for all description of refined white, and ¼ for yellows. Closing up firm, with a shade better. New Orleans Molasses and Sugar firm. Rice steady. Teas unchanged.

RICE.			
Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5¾@6¾

SYRUPS.			
Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @60
Prime	60 @65	Refinery	45 @50

MOLASSES.	
N.O. choice	50@55
Fair	40@45

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf	11¾
Crushed	11¾
Granulated	11¾
Powdered	11¾
Standard A	10¾

TEAS.			
Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 52
Gunpowder	50 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 60
Imperial	50 @1 00	Congou	45 @ 70

COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	23¾	Rio, ltp ships	21¾
Prime Rio	23¾@23	R. Rio, loose	27
Good Rio	20¾@21¾	Roasted Java	36 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		

SOAPS.			
Best Wax	7¾	Babbitt's Best, per box	3 75
Superior Wax	6¾	Do. Pearline	7 00
Woman's Friend	5¾	White Russian, per box	6 00
Duchess, per box	2 25		
Val. Raisins, per lb	12	Turkish Prunes 6¾@	7
L. Raisins, per box	3 00	French Prunes 9 @12	
Currents, per lb	9		

SUNDRIES.	
Silver gloss Starch	8¾
Pearl Starch	6¾@ 8
Lamp Chimneys, No. 1 and 2	80 @ 85
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	5 @ 6
Bi Carb Soda, in papers	6
Concentrated Lye	2 25@3 25
Pearl Barley, per ¾ bbl	7 00
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B	5 50
Oat Meal, half bbls	2 80
" German Mills	3 87½
Shot—drop	2 50
Shot—buck	2 75

GRAIN—There is a more cheerful feeling in grain circles; business, while it is not as brisk as we could desire by any means, or what it usually is at this season of the year, is improving, and, in consequence of light stocks, prices are hardening. The receipts of wheat during the past two months, not only here at present to make a market, and we do not but at all the principal centres, have been light, in consequence of the almost impassable condition of the roads, and stocks in the hands of dealers must of necessity be considerably reduced; however, there is no scarcity by first hands, and it is probable—in view of the improved condition of the roads—that there will be a largely increased movement within the next few weeks. Pittsburgh dealers generally report that they did less business during the past winter than during any preceding time for several years. In addition, as prices were lower here relatively than at the source of supply, there was little or no margin for profit. There has been a very fair milling demand for Wheat, and with light receipts and offerings, the market is firmer, but prices are not quotably higher. We continue to quote fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red, $1,30@1,35; do white, $1,42@1,45. Millers complain that Wheat is too high as compared with the product, and while it is true, we believe, that they cannot well afford to pay current rates for good sound stock and compete with western flours, it is also true that Wheat is low enough here, as compared with its cost at the source of supply. The Oat market continues quiet, with a supply fully up to present wants, but there has been no change in prices; mixed 37@38c; No. 2 white, 41@42c; choice western white, 42@44. Shelled Corn continues very scarce, and prices have been further advanced; quotable at 60@62c for good mixed to prime yellow. Bar Corn is also firm in light supply and higher; 57@60c on wagon and track. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 80@82c. Barley is ranging from 75@87½ bu, as to quality.

HAY—The receipts continue light, and as the supply is scarcely equal to the demand, prices, as compared with the date of our last weekly review, are higher; baled is quotable at $17@20 ₩ ton, for timothy, on wharf and track, according to quality. Loose, from country wagons, $17@22. Oat Straw scarce and higher; $12@16 ₩ ton.

HOMINY—In steady demand at $4,00 ₩ bbl, and the usual discount off in round lots.

BEANS—There has been an active demand during the past week, but at low prices; $1,10 ₩ bu. in round lots, and $1,20@1,25 in a small way. The stocks are still large, and the disposition manifested is to push sales rather than endeavor to advance prices, and it is not likely that any higher figures will be reached this season.

BUTTER—The demand is somewhat better, and we note a freer movement at 22@23c for choice; 28@30c for prime, with low grades at prices regulated entirely by quality.

CHEESE—With continued light receipts and the stock reduced down lower than it has been since last fall, the market, especially for prime stock, is firm, and with no increasing demand, prices will advance; we continue to quote prime Ohio Factory, 13¾@14¼; prime New York, 14¾@15.

COAL AND COKE—The Coal trade is generally reported dull, and in consequence of an oversupply, prices are unremunerative. Quotable at 5@5½c ₩ bu. in round lots. Coke is reported in the same condition; we continue to quote at$2,25@2,50 per ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—The demand continues light, and rates, which will be found annexed, have undergone no change.

MANILLA ROPE.			
½ inch diameter and upwards		14½	cts. per lb
⅜	"	15½	"
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter		16½	"
Tarred rope and lath yarn		14½	"
Hay, stave and leather twine		14½	"

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.			
Hawser laid		14¾	cts. per lb
" Bolt Rope Yarns		16½	"
Sand Pump Rope		14½	"

SISAL ROPE.			
½ inch diameter and upward		10¼	cts. per lb
⅜	"	11¼	"
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter		11	"
Hay, Spoke and Leather Twine		10¾	"

OIL WELL CASING AND TUBING.

½ inch diameter and upward		11¾	cts. per lb
⅜	"	12¾	"
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter		12¾	"
Hay twine		11¾	"
Tarred rope		11¾	"

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Following are the jobbing rates: Louisville Cement, $2,00@2,25 ₩ bbl, Rosendale, $2@3,00; Youghiogheny, $2,00@2,25; Portland, $7@7,50. Calcined Plaster—French's Selected, $4; New York, $2,50; Michigan, $3,50. White Limes, Cleveland, $1,00@1,75; Thomaston, $1,60@1,75; Ohio, $1,50@1,75; Land Plaster, $2,75@2,25.

COOPERAGE—Best Indiana Oil Barrel staves, $30; best do. Heading, $40; first quality West Virginia staves, $28@30 quality do, $22; do. Heading, $23@40; Rough staves, $20. Oil Barrels firmer; counters $1,10; city make, $1,20.

CANNED GOODS—There is an increasing trade, but prices are very low, and those who laid in their stocks last fall, cannot compete with those who have stocked recently; furthermore, we learn that these goods are cheaper relatively than at the source of supply. Following are the prevailing jobbing rates:

2 lb Blackberries	$2 50	2 lb Bartlett Pears	$3 00
2 lb Blueberries	2 00	2 lb Egg Plum Pears	2 00
2 lb White Cherries	2 75	2 lb Pine Apple	2 00
2 lb Red Cherries	2 00	2 lb Quinces	2 00
2 lb Gooseberries	1 50	2 lb Raspberries	2 75
2 lb Green Gages	2 00	2 lb Strawberries	2 00
2 lb Egg Plums	2 00	2 lb Lima Beans	2 00
2 lb Damson Plums	2 50	2 lb String Beans	1 50
2 lb Peaches	2 75	2 lb Winslows Corn	2 25
2 lb Peaches	2 25	2 lb Peas	2 25
3 lb pie Peaches	1 60	3 lb Tomatoes	1 65

THE IRON TRADE is better disposed, and without any change to note in prices. The stocks are not large, but the inquiry has been limited all season by the low price of foreign Dried Fruits. During the past week the movement has been on the increase, and sales quietly is now looked for. Prime to choice Apples, 9@10c., with sales of fancy at 11@11½. Prime halves Peaches 11@12¼. Blackberries, 12@12¾. Pitted Cherries, 25@28c. Raspberries, 30@33c. We note a reduction in price of all evaporated (new process) Peaches. They have been held at extreme rates all season, but packers now show a disposition to put down prices that they may be within the reach of all. One large packer has reduced his prices 3@ per cent, which makes a marked improvement in the demand for this class of goods.

EGGS—With a steady demand, light receipts and reduced stocks, the market is firm and since the date of our last review prices have been advanced 3@4c ₩ dozen. Sales were made to-day at 18@19, with some holders asking 20c for choice brands.

FISH—There is a fair trade, but no recent change in prices. We quote:

No 1 Mess Mackerel	$24 00	₩ bbl.	
No 1 do	22 00	do	
Ex No 1 Shore do	23 00	do	
Ex No 1 Bay do	21 00	do	
Ex No 1 Bay do	20 00	do	
No 2 Shore do	20 00	do	
Ex No 2 do	18 00	do	
Large No 2	12 50	do	
Split Laborador Herring	4 25	do	
Split Shore Herring	4 25a 5 50	do	
Whitefish	5 75	₩ bf bbl	
Lake Herring	3 75	do	
Large Georges Codfish	4¾c	₩ lb	
Medium do do	4c	do	
Boneless Codfish		do	
Halibut	12 50	₩ doz	
No 1 Herring	40c	₩ box	
Scaled do	30c	do	
Smoked Floater Herring	1 75	do	

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RICE.			
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Crushed	11¾
Granulated	11¾
Powdered	11¾
Standard A	10¾

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Duchess, per box	2 25		
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⅜	"	15½	"
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter		16½	"
Tarred rope and lath yarn		14½	"
Hay, Spoke and Leather Twine		14½	"

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.			
Hawser laid		14¾	cts. per lb
" Bolt Rope Yarns		16½	"
Sand Pump Rope		14½	"

SISAL ROPE.			
½ inch diameter and upward		10¼	cts. per lb
⅜	"	11¼	"
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter		11	"
Hay, Spoke and Leather Twine		10¾	"

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½ inch diameter and upward		11¾	cts. per lb
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COOPERAGE—Best Indiana Oil Barrel staves, $30; best do. Heading, $40; first quality West Virginia staves, $28@30 quality do, $22; do. Heading, $23@40; Rough staves, $20. Oil Barrels firmer; counters $1,10; city make, $1,20.

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HOME NEWS.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

The Brazilan Emperor's Visit.

Will the Hospitalities of the City be Extended?—Old Scores Wiped Out—Water Connection Between the Twin Cities—Wood Street Improvement—Large Amount of Routine Business.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

The members present in this branch at roll call were Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Barckley, Bates, R. B. Brown, Buckley, Carr, Dannels, H. Darlington, Denniston, Dietrich, C. P. Duff, J. K. P. Duff, Epple, Evans, Felker, George Fox, Freshkind, Gerges, Goulding, Hunter, Jeremy, Kennedy, Kerr, Lappan, Littell, Meyer, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, McClurg, McGimpsey, McKinley, Negley, Eugene M. O'Neill, John O'Neil, Powers, Reiman, Rodgers, Rolfe, Sawyer, Schild, Schwarm, Shipton, Singerly, Sorg, Taylor, Vierheller, Weldon, Welsh and President Gross.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. MUSGRAVE, the Clerk was directed to notify Common Council that the Select branch was ready to meet in joint session for the purpose of electing a City Clerk and Assistant City Clerk for the ensuing three years. Both boards met at once, and upon the conclusion of the session the following business was transacted:

Mr. AIKEN, from the special Committee on Rules, submitted a series of rules for the organization and government of Councils. They were adopted, and the committee was continued to remedy slight errors.

The following new business was submitted on the call of the wards:

Mr. HUNTER, petition of H. W. Bufum for abatement of business tax. Referred.

Mr. MUSGRAVE, petition of the assignee of L. J. Blanchard & Co. for abatement of business tax. Referred.

Also, petition of Michael Toner for abatement of business tax. Referred.

Mr. SINGERLY, petition for gas lamp on Second avenue. Referred.

Mr. MUSGRAVE, petition directing the Finance Committee to place in the office of the City Attorney a full set of the pamphlet laws of Pennsylvania. Carried.

The chair, resignation of Mr. Joseph Miller, member of Second Council from the Twenty-ninth ward. Accepted.

Mr. J. K. P. DUFF, resignation of Mr. Wm. Doyle, select member from the Twenty-ninth ward. Accepted.

FINANCE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Finance Committee, submitted a resolution providing for the payment of $1,333.33 to Robert Hastings in satisfaction of a judgment obtained by him against the city for damages sustained by an accident. Passed.

Also, resolution in favor of C. J. Schultz for $12,990 in part payment of the assessment for the construction of the bridge over Four Mile Run, on Sylvan avenue. Passed.

Also, resolution for a warrant in favor of R. Burns for $5,000, being the partial amount of assessment on Sylvan avenue. Mr. Burns graded this avenue, but the assessment against the property owners for the work has not yet been collected, and the resolution was for the advancement of $5,000 to Mr. Burns, it being stated that he was badly in need of the money. After some discussion the rule was passed by a vote of 23 yeas to 16 nays.

Also, resolution for a warrant in favor of J. J. Booth and Wm. Flinn for $11,000, being the partial amount of the assessment for the improvement of Adelaide street. Passed.

A HEAVY USELESS LOSS.

Also, resolution for a warrant in favor of P. Morran & Co. for $6,000 on account for work done on Hill street, South Side, from Brownsville avenue to Bailey's line. In October last Councils ordered the abandonment of the work on Hill street, on the ground that there was no prospect that any one would ever open it. Work had been done by the contractors to the amount set forth. The City Solicitor said that as the city had ordered the abandonment to which it would have to pay for what had been done. The resolution was passed.

Mr. SHIPTON also presented a petition amending section 1st of an ordinance entitled "A further supplement to an ordinance entitled an ordinance authorizing the issuing of bonds to be exchanged for bonds issued in payment of subscriptions to Railroad Companies," passed July 14, 1862. The bill provides that the ordinance to which it is a supplement shall be amended so as to authorize the issue of bonds bearing five per cent. interest, in like manner as bonds bearing four per cent. interest, which five per cent. bonds may be exchanged for the old bonds and the interest thereon, and for bonds bearing four per cent. and the interest thereon at the rate of eighty-six per centum of the amount of the old bonds and accrued interest, and of said four per cent. bonds and accrued interest in cases where holders prefer this arrangement to that for five per cent. bonds for the whole amount. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Dr. MCCANDLESS, report of the Water Committee for March. Referred.

Mr. HUNTER, report of the City Property Committee for March, with statements relative to the award of certain contracts. Received and filed and awards approved.

Mr. MUSGRAVE, report of the Market Committee for March. Received and filed.

Mr. SORG, report of the Committee on Wooden Buildings for March. The report was adopted with the exception of a sentence in the report, which called the attention of Maurice Wallace, which was referred to the committee.

Mr. SCHWARM, report of the Allegheny Wharf Committee. Received and filed.

Mr. C. P. DUFF, report of the Road Committee. Received and filed.

Also, an ordinance for the assessment of damages and benefits caused by the grading of Lincoln avenue, from Frankstown avenue to the city line. Passed.

Mr. HUNTER offered a resolution directing the Mayor to issue his proclamation for an election in the Twenty-ninth ward, to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Joseph Miller and Wm. Doyle. Passed.

Mr. WELDON called up an ordinance locating Bartlett street, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. Passed.

Mr. TAYLOR called up an ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer for a distance of twenty feet on the property of Michael McCullough, from the terminus of the present sewer on Forty-second street, in Lawrenceville. Referred to the Committee.

VIEWERS' REPORTS.

The following reports were approved: Viewers' report on the damages caused by the grading of Forbes street, between Bond and Brady streets. Annual report of the City Engineer. Viewers' report on Colwell street, from Vine to Diswiddie streets. Viewers' report on Long avenue, from Penn avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Viewers' report on Carson street, from the Monongahela bridge to the city line, was postponed until the next meeting.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. R. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

The Common Council met at 2:30 o'clock. There were present Messrs. Boucher, Clark, Coll, Fox, Fritz, Fennerty, Ferson, Foley, Hagan, Helmold, Hughes, Kerr, Kettenring, Kirchner, McCafferty, Nantker, Neeb, Nisbet, Powers, Rahauser, Voskamp, and President Negley.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. Then Mr. Newton McClaren was sworn in as a member from the Twenty-second ward, and official from the Prothonotary certifying to his election having been read and received.

Upon the call of the wards the following petitions and resolutions, &c., were presented and appropriately referred:

Mr. Fox, Third ward, presented the following memorial from the Board of Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:—In view of the frequent delays in the supply of water from the oil works, the liability of entire failure at any time, and the consequent danger of a disastrous conflagration in our city, the Board of Fire Commissioners respectfully suggest, for the consideration of your honorable bodies, the following: That a line of pipe be laid over one of the Allegheny river bridges, and that a connection be made with the Water Works in the twin city, such line to be so arranged only for use in case of emergencies, such as a stoppage of supply or a conflagration. As the advantage would be for both cities, it may be that the Councils of our sister city would not only permit such connection to be made but join in the expense of construction. We ask that the matter be inquired into, and that a conference be had between sub-committees of both cities.

GEORGE W. WILSON, President.

The same Mr. NEEB offered the following resolutions, and their adoption was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five, three from Common Council and two from Select Council, be appointed to confer with the authorities of Allegheny city, relative to the connection of the Water Works of both cities.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Virgin alley, from Grant street to Cherry alley. Passed.

Mr. KERR, Eighth ward, a petition for an abatement of taxes on the property of John Cox, deceased.

"No name, petition for grading and paving Cliff street, from Chesnut avenue to Grim street.

Mr. KETTENBERG, authorizing the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Garden street, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth street.

The same, an ordinance granting the Standard Nail Company leave to erect an iron clad building.

Select Council business was introduced at this point, and thereupon a joint session was entered into for the election of a City Clerk and an Assistant.

Business was resumed at 2:45, and Mr. MCCAFFERTY, Eighteenth ward, offered a petition for the opening of Donnelly alley.

Mr. FERSON, Nineteenth ward, a resolution instructing the Controller to draw a warrant in favor of J. S. Pherson for $14. Also, a resolution instructing the City Engineer to notify railroad companies to repairs streets, etc. Adopted.

Mr. ACEL, a communication announcing the death of George W. Haslett, of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and asking that the vacancy be filled. Received.

Upon motion of Mr. NEEB, Mr. Edward Huston was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. FOLEY, Thirty-fourth ward, petition of Martin Wilhelm to erect an addition to a frame building. Also for the erection of a frame building on Carson street.

The report of the Select Committee was received and filed and the following ordinances were presented:

Granting the use of certain streets to the Pittsburgh and South Side railroad company. Referred back for amendment, making clear the fact that the company is a passenger railway company.

To repeal an ordinance entitled "An ordinance authorizing the opening of School alley from Penn street to Sherman street." Passed.

To authorize the repaving of Fifth avenue from Liberty street to Smithfield street. Laid over.

Changing the name of First street, formerly Point street, to Fort Pitt street. Passed.

Authorizing the construction of a boardwalk on Morningside avenue from bridge, at McKeey & Mahon's foundry, to Butler street, to present boardwalk on Morningside avenue. Passed.

Authorizing the grading of Bluff street from Shingiss street to Marion street. Passed.

Authorizing the laying of brick sidewalks on Thirty-eighth street from Penn avenue to Liberty avenue. Tabled.

Authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Sandusky street from Thirty-sixth street to Thirty-seventh street. Referred to the Board of Viewers.

Authorizing the opening of Exchange alley from Barker's alley to Seventh street. Referred to the Board of Viewers.

Authorizing the grading and paving of Exchange alley from Fourth street to Fifth street. Referred to the Board of Viewers.

To authorize the repaving of Wood street from Water street to Liberty street. Amended by Mr. FOLEY that the city of Pittsburgh shall pay the cost of cobble stone pavement, and that if other kind of pavement be selected by the property owners, the property abutting on the line of the improvement shall be assessed for the difference in cost, if there be any, in excess of the cost of cobble stone. Council went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the ordinance, and after some discussion, it appeared that the report of the Board of Viewers preceded the ordinance, and provided for an ordinance of the exact description under consideration, and therefore the ordinance if amended would have no validity. The amendment was lost, and the Committee of the Whole then rose, and affirmatively recommended the ordinance to the Council. The roll was called upon the final passage of the ordinance, and it was rejected by the following vote: Ayes 18, nays 11.

For the opening of Centre street from Pearl street to Wiseblille street. Laid over.

Authorizing the opening of Union alley from Grant street to upper line of the estate of L. S. Johns. Passed.

Authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Centre street from Pearl street to Wiseblille street. Laid over.

The Board of Viewers presented a report upon the repaving of Second avenue from Wood to Smithfield streets, recommending that the city pay two-thirds of the cost and the property holders one-third. Received and filed.

Upon motion of Mr. NEEB, Select Council business, pertaining to the occasion to Dom Pedro II., of Brazil, of the courtesies of the city, was taken up, and the resolution of Select Council calling for a joint committee of Councils to be appointed to attend to the preliminaries of the reception, was referred to the Joint Committee.

The report of the Police Committee was presented by Mr. FOX, and it was received and filed.

The Committee on Appeals presented a report, with a resolution ordering the repayment of overpaid taxes, as already published. The report was received and the resolution adopted.

A resolution by Mr. FOX, that the Committee on Streets be instructed to advertise for proposals for a contract for the erection of street signs, to designate the various streets and avenues throughout the city, was referred to the Street Committee.

An ordinance providing for the erection of a bridge, from Laurel street to Liberty street, was presented by Mr. DICKSON and referred.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

An ordinance authorizing the Gas Committee to enter into a contract with the *East End Gas Company*, which was passed in Select Council March 27th, was introduced in the regular order in Common Council business. The ordinance authorizes the committee to make a contract with the company, under which the company will furnish that section of the city with gas during the next fifteen years. The present rates, per 1,000 feet, are $1.37 to the city, and $3.50 to the private consumer. Under the new contract it is proposed to furnish the city at $1.25 per 1,000 feet and the private consumer at $2 00. Mr. DICKSON attempted to have the ordinance put upon its final passage immediately, but there was a strong opposition to this, as the most of the members being opposed to so long a contract, without the power to revoke at pleasure being reposed in Councils. The question was discussed at considerable length, and temporarily settled by the adoption of a motion by Mr. THOMSON to lay over for one week.

Following this the Select Council business was acted upon in regular order, and, all of it that was considered, was concurred in.

Adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

When the joint session had convened President Gross stated the object, after which Mr. Superintendent E. S. Morrow for City Clerk and Geo. Booth for Assistant City Clerk. On motion of Mr. Aiken both gentlemen were elected by acclamation. The worthier compliment was never bestowed upon more meritorious gentlemen than Eustace S. Morrow and George Booth.

THE LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY.

Nation Trust Company Directors on the Stand—Another Important Witness Named—Spier Supposed to be in South America—What Precipitated Bob's Flight.

The Legislative Committee resumed their investigation yesterday morning, and during the session some more interesting testimony bearing upon the Grier business was elicited. Counsel were conspicious by their absence.

The first witness sworn was Mr. James W. Orth, the Secretary of the Forbes street Commission. He swore that no improper influences had operated in giving out the contracts, and that the contractor had performed his work to the satisfaction of all the committee, except Mr. McDevitt, who thought that in building the walls a sufficient depth for foundations had not been attained.

THE MAN WHO STARTED GRIER.

Charles H. Armstrong was next called and testified as follows: Have read the testimony of Fire Marshal Livingston, and have no recollection of making a remark that our firm had $100,000 in counterfeit or forged paper in that bank; never made any such remark in my life; went to Europe in spring, 1873, and returned in October, 1873; the bank had closed. John Ross was never at my house in his life; he came to my stable to see other parties; never saw any water bonds; was a Director in the Nation Bank; after my return from Europe Mr. Swoope, Mr. Fridy and others came to my house; I had invited them there, and my object was to find out how the bank was working; I had been told that $50,000 would put them through, and was asked to give a note on which the money could be procured; then invited the gentlemen out to my house to inquire about the bank affairs, but could get nothing out of them; don't know what collaterals were used to obtain the money; Grier left, as I think, on account of what I did; I moved that a committee be appointed to investigate his accounts, and he threw down his pencil, and said if I was going to follow him up so closely he would not make any further efforts to square things, or something like that, could never get any information as to where the money went.

Mr. SWAN—Do you know of any combination of bankers keeping Grier away?

Mr. ARMSTRONG—No, sir, I do not; but I do know that at a Directors' meeting I offered $1,000 to the director or stockholder who would return Grier, I knew very little of Grier, for I never liked him; I did not do my business there and suppose I was elected a director in order to get my friends to deposit there; could get no accommodation at the bank from Grier; never said that we had $100,000 in counterfeit notes; a note of mine turned up in the bank for $200, which was a forgery; never met the bank directors except at the bank, and none of the directors ever held a meeting at my house; never heard Mr. Dickson, Mr. Smith, nor any one else say, at a meeting of the Consolidated Gas Company, or at any other meeting, that they had forged notes in the bank. Mr. Livingston came into the Gas Company and was to lend $2,500 of the stock, but he did not do so; he felt annoyed at his discharge and made a statement here entirely uncalled for; it cost me $2,500 to fix up Livingston's books; one of the business men we would have been compelled to discharge him, even if he had bought and paid for the stock.

THE TALE THAT GRIER CAN TELL.

John H. McKelvy testified as follows: Have read Mr. Livingston's statement, and can tell you how the efforts to capture Grier failed; it took some time to get extradition papers, and I gave Livingston a copy of the information and told him if he got Grier he could have the reward; after we had to have a true bill found, and after we had all these records we got the papers in three days from Washington; Livingston could have got them at any time if he had found Grier; I know Grier is the only one who can untie this matter, and that is why we want him here—swoope and Ross, two of the principal actors, are now dead, and I have looked into this matter a great deal, and I am satisfied Grier is the only man who can explain it; he can give the names of parties in this matter, and the names are those of persons who have never been connected with this matter, to the public. The city is responsible for the whole matter; our bank would never have gotten into this debt had the city officers kept the bonds in their right place. The bonds are now in possession of Grier here.

To Mr. SWAN—I mean that the city through its officer, John Ross, who handled the bonds, is responsible for the loss.

To Mr. SHIDLE—I don't know who the parties interested are in Livingston's suit, but Grier can tell; succeeded in keeping their names from the public by some means, but Grier will be able, as any one can see by an examination of the books, to tell where the money went.

To Mr. SWAN—After the efforts we have made to get Grier back and doing all we could within the law, we now think that he is the rascal.

Mr. SWAN—How do you know that he received your proposition?

Mr. MCKELVY—His brothers were in correspondence with him, and they said they sent it to him.

WHERE BOB IS.

Chairman—Do you know where Grier is now?

Mr. McKelvy—In South America, I believe; but you ought to know that; you have had a man on the stand who was in correspondence with him. I most certainly would have asked him that question.

Chairman—We can call him again.

Mr. McKelvy—Well, you ought to do so, and ask him where Grier is.

To Mr. SWAN—Our attorneys are authorized to take any measures possible to get Grier back; I know they will spend money if they could get him back; I was unfortunate enough to hold some of the stock of the bank, and in consequence have examined this whole matter very minutely; I desire to say that so far as the statement of Mr. Livingston that I wanted to take the trustees into my confidence is concerned, there is a mistake; Mr. Herron and Alexander Pitcairn were the trustees, and they told me to go ahead and do just as I pleased; they said they did not care to know what I was doing; they had given me a little confidence in me and would trust to my efforts to get Grier here; I had their confidence throughout; I went to John Ross several times and tried to get something out of him, and kept calling on him up to his death, with this purpose in view, but I could get nothing out of him; I believe the Directors of the bank all want Grier to come back, and I know if he does he will explain it all; is staying away, however, looks as though he is the real rascal; we entered into negotiations through his brothers and their counsel, and so far as in our power promised to protect him, because we believe if the ends of justice can be subserved by the confession of a criminal, that it is right to protect the criminal; that is why they wanted Bob Grier, and why they still want him, and the community is wrong in supposing we have not made every exertion to get him here.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT WITNESS NAMED.

Mr. James Taylor, a Director of the Nation Bank, testified that on Thursday night, prior to the disappearance of Grier, he was on the Examining Committee to examine the accounts; they worked all night, and Grier was there, and again on Friday and again on Saturday; they did not see him after that night; between Thursday and Saturday notes to the amount of $114,000 disappeared; can't remember the names on the notes; they were all published at the time; there was a note for $2,000 of Henry Warner, County Commissioner; Grier said he had had it discounted two years before; it appeared as though he had been carrying the note right straight along; Henry Warner told me he had paid the note nearly two years ago; the remainder of the notes were of recent date; we made a list of them, and they were published; we believed they were genuine notes at the time, and none of them were overdue; Grier gave us a list of his paper, notes and securities in the bank, and we checked them off by the notes and paper; never saw a water bond in the Nation Bank; saw a Thirty-third street bond in the bank; think the notes of W. J. Hammond, Harbaugh, Matthias and Owens, and W. W. Anderson were in the list; most of the parties pronounced the notes forgeries.

To Mr. SWAN—Learned after the bank's suspension that bonds had been used; did not know Ross had an account there until we met on Thursday night to examine the accounts of Grier, and the books showed he had $7,500 on deposit; we have used every exertion possible to capture Grier.

Mr. SWAN—Can you give us the name of any one who can tell us about these bonds?

Mr. Taylor—I understood Henry M. Long deposited the money for Ross in the Nation Bank.

Mr. SWAN—Mr. Long has signified his willingness to appear and testify whenever his legislative convenience will permit him to so do, but he is too much engaged at Harrisburg to come at present.

Mr. Taylor—I observed a statement of this kind in the papers, and understand that Mr. Long can tell something about the money; cannot give the names of any other persons who can tell you anything about the money.

The committee at 12 M. adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Charles Walters, of this city, and James B. Lyons, bankrupt, Somerset county. The same was discharged from bankruptcy.

Esdras Howell, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Assignee's report confirmed nisi.

Calvin Glass, bankrupt, city. Leave granted assignee to sell certain notes and letters patent, at private sale.

John Stevenson & Sons, bankrupts, city. Order made for examination before Register Harper.

Thos. N. Miller, bankrupt, city. Injunction granted against Loomis & Collard.

The following new cases were entered yesterday: Curtis & Brown, plaintiffs and R. Curtis, partners as Curtis & Brown, picture and frame dealers in Wilkesbarre, filed a petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register William.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.)

James W. and Leon Long vs. Mary and Thomas Vick: action for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiffs for $140.12.

Wm. Moorhead vs. City of Pittsburgh; action to determine the ownership of property on Fifth avenue assessed by the city. On trial.

Commonwealth ex rel. John Rice vs. George T. Rice. Rule granted on George Burns to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, returnable the 24th inst.

James Taylor et al., trading as the National Trust Company vs. Samuel McMasters; action to recover money claimed.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Hart, Caughey & Co., to D. T. Watson, the account of the assignee was confirmed absolutely, and Malcolm Hay was appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the assignees.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

In the case of Michael Murray and wife, for use, vs. Patrick M. Stack and Patrick O'Conner, reported on Friday, a verdict was returned for plaintiff for seventy-five dollars.

Kroegher vs. Birmingham Fire Insurance Company, previously reported, is still on trial.

S. S. Cook was appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the case of M. Swartz, Jr., vs. Charles Low.

James Duncan vs. Daniel O. Hare. By agreement of parties, a verdict was returned for plaintiff for $45.29.

Oliver C. House vs. Daniel Pierce; action to recover a commission on the sale of property. On trial.

Mrs. Anna S. Curry vs. Patrick Costello; verdict for plaintiff for $198 48.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)

The Crawford—Strouse seduction case occupied this Court all day. The counsel on either side made elegant, as well as eloquent efforts in behalf of their clients. Mr. Moore, for Strouse, came forward with his usual boldness, and cited a case from Brewster, which he wished the Court to adopt as a model for this case. The Court with its usual promptness, positively refused to do any such thing. The point which the shrewd attorney desired to make was, that only evidence of honorable intentions upon the part of the defendant were to be taken in establishing a promise to marry. Mr. Christy raised no points of law, but suggested to the jury that the defense would admit all but the charge of seduction. Mr. Gibson followed in a most searching examination and review of the testimony, in which he handled their opponents without gloves. At a late hour he made some remarkable humorous hits, which kept all present, except the defendant, in a smiling good humor. At the close of the address the Court adjourned until to-day when the charge will be delivered, and the jury sent out.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

J. M. Callahan et al.	Patrick Patton,
Ruth Smith,	P. J. Sweeny,
Joseph Starkey,	J. McCord et al.
John H. Goe,	Ferd. Bening,
Albert Saddler,	Louis Greeny,
James Dunn,	Michael Neal,
James Fletcher,	Charles Lynch,
J. Campbell et al.	Robert W. Mains,
Valentine Post,	Wm. DeLaney (2)
Jno. Griffin (2)	F. J. Coe,
Jacob Gallaway,	Wm. Tell,
M. Cassiday.	

Court Brevities.

THE Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment against Fannie Roberts for keeping a bawdy house.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER BECKERT yesterday wrote to the Attorney General of the State to obtain his opinion on the question of the duty of the Mercantile Appraise in assessing the business of "all hotels, inns and taverns."

JOHN C. MCCUTCHEON made application in the Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday for a writ of *quo warranto* against M. D. Hays et al, claiming that he was elected a director of the Castle Shannon Railroad Company in February last, but that the defendants declined to recognize the cumulative system of voting, and he was counted out. The rule to show cause was granted, returnable on the 23d inst.

Unlimited Remedial Resources.

People sometimes suppose that Dr Pierce's Family Medicines represent the entire extent of his resources for curing disease. This is an error. Experience proved that while the Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription, Pleasant Purgative Pellets, Compound Elixer of Smart-Weed, and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, would, if faithfully used, cure a large variety of chronic complaints, there would be here and there a case which, from its severity, or from its complication with other disorders, would resist their action. These exceptional-cases require a thorough examination into their symptoms, to ascertain the exact nature and extent of the diseases under which the patient was laboring, and the use of specific remedies to meet and overcome the same. This led to the establishment of the World's Dispensary, at Buffalo, N. Y. with its Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, each of whom is skilled in the treatment of chronic disorders in general and those belonging to his own special department in particular. To one is a signed diseases of the throat and lungs; to another, diseases of the kidneys and urogenital organs; to another, diseases of the digestive system; to another, diseases of the nervous system; and to another, diseases of the eye and ear. Thus the highest degree of perfection in medicine and surgery is attained. The establishment of this institution enables the Doctor to meet a long-felt want in the treatment of the more severe chronic affections. By a careful consideration of the symptoms as given in writing, he successfully treats thousands of cases at their homes. Others visit the dispensary in person. The amplest resources for the treatment of the lingering affections are thus placed at the disposal of every patient, and those on whom the proprietary medicines do not have the desired effect can procure a more thorough and efficient course by a personal application to the proprietor of the World's Dispensary. THOS. R. STOCKHOLM & CO.

Old Fort Duquesne.
Nymwha.

A Very Few Days More

Will close out our entire stock of second-hand pianos and organs, and then an end to the extraordinary low prices that have prevailed at S. Hamilton's, 77 Fifth avenue, as he expects to get into his new store, 87 Fifth avenue, not later than Saturday next. Among the almost new stock still left is a very fine $600 Bradford & Co. piano, full agraffe, 7⅓ octave, used about one year, will be sold at $280. Also, a very good Steinway piano, price $925; used a little over eighteen months, will be sold at $350. Also, a Guild, Church & Co., double round 7 octave at $200, and a half-dozen others, all in good order, having been exchanged for the matchless Decker pianos. Also, a lot of organs ranging from $25 to $100, all in good order. Better call at once, as they must all be closed out before Thursday or Friday of this week. No matter if you don't pay all cash, responsible parties will be accommodated with all the time desired. Do not wait, but call, and come along now. Also, all new Decker pianos and Estey organs will be closed out at recent extreme low prices. Also, please remember, all goods are just new, having been opened since April 1st, just to keep samples on hand. Our readers had better call at once at Mr. Hamilton's, 77 Fifth avenue. See removal announcement at the door.

Old Fort Duquesne.
Captain Jack.

HOMOEOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homoeopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Old Fort Duquesne.
Scarooyady.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE POOR.

The Association for the Improvement of the Poor Makes Enlargement of their Work—Fifteen Thousand Persons Relieved—What is Necessary for a Continuance of the Work.

A public meeting of the Association for the Improvement of the Poor was held last night in the Second Presbyterian church. Rev. Dr. Howard, presided. After a brief choral service, and prayer by Rev. John De Witt, Rev. Dr. Howard spoke briefly of the mission of the Association. It was the mission of the Association to ascertain the necessities of the poor, and what caused their poverty, to relieve those necessities as far as possible, and finally to lead the necessitous poor to bring about an improvement in their own condition. For years a kindred association has existed here, but the work became so arduous that the managers well nigh broke down. The present Association is not antagonistic to that existing before, but rather an advancement of the idea upon which the first Association was founded.

The work of the Association; the difficulties that investigators labored under in ascertaining the merits of the applicants for assistance, and the system of giving out of the applicants were briefly referred to by the speaker, and in the list of the chief causes of poverty he placed intemperance, and the discrimination against Pittsburgh in the rate per 100 lbs., and in order to fully apprehend the injustice done to Pittsburgh it should be borne in mind that the lesser rate is charged for a very considerably greater distance. We expected to have statements in regard to other branches of trade, but our time was so limited that we were not able to get them all in. We will at a future meeting submit them, and we ask all of our merchants and manufacturers who have data in their possession bearing on this subject to submit them to this committee. As an illustration of the general discrimination against Pittsburgh, we take the small town of Bloomington, Ill., a comparatively unimportant town, where competition for trade cannot be offered in excuse. The rate to that town on fourth class freight from Pittsburgh is 37 cents per 100 lbs., while the rate from New York is 23 cents per 100 lbs.; and again on the same class of goods from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati the rate is 20 cents, while from New York it is 16 cents. Examples of like disastrous discriminations against this city can be given without number. In short every article of manufacture and commerce to and from Pittsburgh is taxed by this unjust discrimination. We also lay before you a printed freight tariff of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by which you will see that road largely discriminates against Pittsburgh. You will observe that points on that road westward from Philadelphia are charged much less on goods of all kinds from that city than is charged from Pittsburgh to points equally distant eastward. For instance take a point 185 miles west of Pittsburgh and the rate from that city per 100 lbs., is: First class, 58c.; second class, 48c.; third class, 41c.; fourth class, 31c., and on flour per barrel 27c. While the rate from Pittsburgh to a point 182 miles eastward is: First class, 71c.; second class, 55c.; third class, 46c.; fourth class, 36c., and on flour per barrel 72c. We do not take these as points showing the only discriminations, but as being about midway between the two cities. The same discrimination is shown all along the line of the road. That the city of Pittsburgh in every branch of her industries has been largely discriminated against in the freight charged to and from this point is beyond dispute, and by this discrimination every individual, down to the most humble laborer, has been taxed in a most outrageous manner. Every loaf of bread earned by the poor washerwoman with which she feeds her half-starved children, has directly, and also through her tub and soap used to obtain it, paid tribute to these soulless corporations, and the despotism that impelled our ancestors to issue their declaration of independence and to maintain the same at the sacrifice of life, was not greater than the despotism now wielding the energies of the people of this section of the country, and it is the duty not to be avoided of every good citizen to free themselves from it.

J. H. WALTER,
J. H. MCKELVY,
H. S. A. STEWART,
H. HOLDSHIP,
JARED M. BRUSH.

A number of standing committees were called, but none reported.

The following letter was referred to the Transportation Committee:

HARRISBURG, PA., March 31, 1876.

DEAR SIR—I see that the Chamber of Commerce is moving on railroad monopoly, and would infer that you desire reliable news regarding any discrimination to shippers. There is a practice in use by the P. R. R., that I believe is not generally known in the city, and is a plain case, viz: They classify their stations first and second class stations. At the second class agencies shippers are required to pay full tariff rates and in addition (15) fifteen cents per 1,000 pounds commission to the agent, or in car loads one dollar per car. Thus shippers can send goods from one first class agency to another a much greater distance apart, at a less cost than persons shipping from adjoining points and to a second class station. In the first class it would be the freight proper, in the second 15 cents per 1,000 to the shipping agent and 15 cents per 1,000 to the receiving agent, or 30 cents per 1,000 all, or in car loads $2 per car and freight. Illustration—I send four hundred pounds from Springdale to Harmarsville, distance 4 miles; the freight will be 25 cents, commission 30 cents. I might here say they charge 13 cents on any shipment on receipt and delivery. Shipping the same amount from Freeport to Allegheny City would cost about 32 cents distance about 30 miles. This may seem a small matter but frequently it prevents shipping and encourages huckstering, peddling, &c., which is well known to destroy its means of sustaining legitimate trade; beside this it is entirely unjust. I have made a plain statement of facts which can be substatiated very easily.

I am very respectfully yours,
GEO. T. FRAZIER.

There being no further business the meeting dissolved.

WATER WORKS AFFAIRS.

Yearly Contracts Awarded in Allegheny—The Duty of the Lowry Engine to be Tested—Laying of New Mains, &c.

The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. James Calley presiding. The following contracts were awarded: Nut coal to G & P. Mount, at $3.75 per hundred; hauling to Pumping Station, at 60 cents per load. Water pipes, &c., to Wm. Smith & Sons, at $36.50 per ton. Branch pipes and sleeves to Jas. Marshall & Co., at $60 per ton. Miscellaneous castings to Thomas Carlin, at 1¾ cents per pound. Ferrules to Fulton, Son & Co., at $6.95 for ¾ inch, $8.85 for ¾ inch, $10.75 for ¾ inch, and $11.04 for 1 inch. Wooden boxes to Samuel Hastings, at $5.25 for stop-cock boxes, $3.50 for round fire-plug boxes, $2.50 for hexagonal fire plug boxes, $1.50 for washout boxes. Fire plugs with iron casing to Thomas Carlin at $29.50 per plug. Stop cocks to Armstrong & Co. at $14.00 for four inch, $20.00 for six inch, $32.00 for eight inch, $42.00 for ten inch, $65.00 for twelve inch, $165 for twenty inch.

Mr. Hemphill, of the Nut Coal Mining Co., addressed the committee, and requested permission to test the duty of the Lowry engine. The engine is working well now and all he asked was to go to the water works at some time and find how much water is pumped into the reservoir and how much coal is consumed during a given time. It is not proposed to run the engine any faster than it is worked at present, nor is its strength to be tested. On motion, the request was granted on condition that the test be made under the supervision of Superintendent Richmond, and that Mr. Lowry, Mr. Hartupee, and such other parties as are interested in the engine, be invited to be present during the test.

A communication from Mr. Hartupee was received, asking that some action be taken in regard to his bill of $1,437, for repairs made on the Lowry engine. The matter was referred to a sub-committee.

The Superintendent was directed to connect the North Diamond street and Sherman avenue water pipes.

It was decided to lay a six inch water main on Madison avenue, from East street to Mill street, and also to replace the four inch water main on Ridge street with a six inch pipe. Also to put in a two inch pipe from the spring on the Perrysville road to the turn in the road.

The proposition to lay a water main across one of the bridges to connect the water mains of the two cities, which was before Pittsburgh Councils yesterday afternoon, was then informally discussed. The general opinion was that it would be a good idea in case Pittsburgh's supply of water should be cut short by any accident to the waterworks this summer.

Adjourned.

W. J. France, "the Grocer,"
has removed to No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

New Commission House.

Attention is asked to the card on first page of Messrs. Brown & Black, Produce Commission merchants, of 193 Liberty street. They deal in all kinds of produce, flour, grain, feed, &c., and give special attention to consignments. The reputable character of the gentlemen composing this firm is a sufficient guarantee that the goods they keep will be of a satisfactory quality, and that the orders entrusted to their attention will be promptly and honorably filled. We take pleasure in commending them to the business public.

Old Fort Duquesne.
Nymwha.

Gospel Meeting.

There will be a gospel meeting at the Eighth U. P. Church, corner of Locust and Van Braam street, this evening. Short sermon by Rev. Dr. Ewing. All are invited.

Old Fort Duquesne.
Captain Jack.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Amerique, at New York; steamer Somerset, at New York; steamer Helvetia, at New York; steamer Baltic, at Queenstown.

Old Fort Duquesne.
Scarooyady.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

The Subject Again Before the Chamber of Commerce — Additional Statistics From the Transportation Committee—Believed—What is Necessary for a Continuance of the Work.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. John F. Dravo in the chair. Mr. Holdship, from the Committee on Transportation and Railroads, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

To the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Transportation and Railroads report that their report submitted to you on the 3d inst., and by you recommitted to them for further consideration has received their careful consideration. In regard to the discrimination in freight on whisky, as shown by the freight bills laid before us, we accept the explanation offered by Mr. Carpenter, agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, that there was an error in stating the rate, and that it should have been more from Buffalo than was charged.

In regard to the statistics presented in relation to the oil trade, each and all of them were fully substantiated, and it was made apparent that the facts were rather understated than overstated.

We herewith submit to you statements of discriminations on flour, and a like statement in regard to white lead, showing a large discrimination against Pittsburgh in the rate per 100 lbs., and in order to fully apprehend the injustice done to Pittsburgh it should be borne in mind that the lesser rate is charged for a very considerably greater distance. We expected to have statements in regard to other branches of trade, but our time was so limited that we were not able to get them all in. We will at a future meeting submit them, and we ask all of our merchants and manufacturers who have data in their possession bearing on this subject to submit them to this committee. As an illustration of the general discrimination against P